THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9461.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT THE CAPE—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay, 16th December 1837.

FOR LONDON TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.—The *Buckinghamshire* 1,500 Tons, *W. F. Hopkins H. C. S.* Commander, daily expected from China and will sail for London in all next Month : for Freight or Passage Apply to Messrs. *D. and M, Pestonjee.*

N. B. This Ship will touch on the Malabar Coast for passengers if inducement to do so be offered.—Bombay, 16th December 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B, BAX, H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail the the 1st week of January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 16th Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON. AND THE CAPE —The *Lady Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LONDON AND THE CAPE.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO

Dady's Building, 16th December, 1837

FOR LIVERPOOL The New Fast sailing *Barque* "*John Knox*" *John Thompson* Commander, will have quick despatch,

For Freight &c. apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO.

Dady's Building, 16th Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL to sail about the 26th December the New Ship *Urania, Edward Noakes*, master. She has good accommodations and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances*, 500 tons burthen *Charles Heath*, Commander, will sail on the 20th Inst., has roomy accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardwell, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 16th December, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL *The Princess Charlotte* 509 Tons, *B. Sproule*, Commander has good accommodation for passengers and will sail about the 20th instant, apply to the Captain on board or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 16th November, 1837.

FOR *Cossier* in the Red Sea the *Barque Clairmont* to sail about the end of January, having good accomodation for passengers, for particulars apply at the Office of *Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee Esq.*—Nesbit Lane, 16th December, 1837.

FOR THE RED SEA.—The Schooner *Emily*, For passage apply to W. BAXTER, Esq. at Messrs. FORBES and Co. office.—Bombay 8th Dec. 1837.

FOR THE CLYDE, the *Elora*, JOHN BLAIR, Commander, of the Burthen of 400 tons will have quick dispatch.. For Freight or Passage.—Apply to

SKINNER AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 16th Dec., 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, embellished with a view of St. Thomas's Church with the proposed alterations, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the list of Officers serving in H H. the Nizam's Army to the 30th November. The whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 16th December, 1837.

NOTICE.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS PAPER.

THE PROPRIETORS in consequence of numerous applications which have been made to them have determined from the 1st of January next, to fix the Rate of Subscription as follows viz.

14 Rupees per quarter or 56 Rupees per annum.

But if paid in advance.

40 Rupees for a whole year,
22 Rupees for the half year and
12 Rupees for the Quarter.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN STEWART late an Assistant Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Sloop of War *Clive*, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton* Esquire the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of December 1837.

REWARD, 1000 RUPEES.

WHEREAS during the night of Friday, last, the 8th Instant, about twelve o'clock, an act of Piracy was committed by an armed gang of from twenty to thirty persons on board of the Batella "Futty Moobaruck" bound to Surat but then lying at anchor off the Light house in this harbour. The gang boarded the said Batella from a cotton Boat and after severely maltreating her crew, carried off a box containing Rupees (9,050) nine thousand and fifty, and other articles.

A Reward of *one thousand Rupees* will be paid to any person or persons who will give information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of this outrage.

Bombay, Police office, 13th December 1837.

E. E. ELLIOT.

Acting Senior Magistrate of Police

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on the 2d January 1838, for the supply during the ensuing year of the undermentioned descriptions of stores for the use of this Department and of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Vessels—Distinct and seperate Tenders must be made for each description of supply.

1st. Miscellaneous articles as per list which will be shown on application at the office.
2nd. Clarified Tallow.
3rd. Firewood Baubul.
Ditto Aince.
Ditto Khair.
4th. Charcoal Baubul Large.
Ditto ditto Small.
5th Copper Annealing Tubes.

The Tender for miscellaneous supplies must specify a rate per cent above or below a list of prices which will be shown in this office at which the Contractor will undertake to supply the whole of the articles enumerated, those for the remaining articles to specify the rates at which each separate article will be supplied, and the sum of Rupees (200) must be deposited by each party whose tender is accepted for each seperate tender to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognizances.

Any further information required may be had by application at this office.

Security will be required and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

F. MCGILLIVRAY,—*Mint Engineer.*

Bombay, MintEngr's. Office,12th Dec. 1837

ON SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson, and Cardwell*, the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 280 per Hhd. and Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 150 per hf. qr. Cask, and Rs. 17 per doz. pints.
Do. old Port in quarts, and pints at Rs. 20 and Rs. 11 per dozen.
Superior Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do Brown do. at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Golden Colored do. at Rs, 200 per Hhd. and Rs 13 per dozen.
Superior Champaigne at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Also a few, well finished, double barrelled Rifles, Guns, and Pistols in cases, complete.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 16th Dec., 1837.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

TOMORROW (SUNDAY).—The ACTING ARCHDEACON will read from the pulpit of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, A SERMON lately preached in the old Church Calcutta, by THE REV. KRISHTNA MOHANA BANERJEE, a converted Brahmin and a Minister in holy orders of the Church of England, on the death of *Mohesh Chunder Ghose*, a Hindoo Convert and an eminently pious Catechist and candidate for holy orders.

The Sermon itself is an able and powerful appeal in behalf of Christianity, as the comforter of the dying bed, but the peculiar circumstances of the writer must surely invest it with peculiar interest.

The Sermon being of a length to occupy one hour, one half of it will be preached in the morning and the remainder in the evening.

After the Sermon, a collection will be made in behalf of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPOGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, to which Society the author is indebted for his education in Bishop's College.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,

No. 69 CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HON'BLE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street.

The business of this Office is conducted by MR. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by Mr. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

MR. DODWELL having been thirty years, and MR. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus become conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the duties of admission thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES of off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India.
5. RETIRED PAY and CIVIL PENSION.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
16. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of application, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interest, of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

A YOUNG Woman of respectability, wishes to engage with a Lady proceeding to England as an attendant, she is willing to take care of one or two Children, pecuniary remuneration, not so much an object, during the voyage, satisfactory references can be given. Apply personally, or by Letter to E. C. at Mr. Malvery's, Library.

AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 20th Instant, *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned property, viz. An Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Spare Moons and Chimnies, Spare Shades, Butter Pots, Plain and Fluted cut Tumblers of Sizes, Goblets, Champaign, Claret, Wine and Liquor Glasses, Purple Wine Coolers and Phials. A very handsome set of new Plated Dish Covers, Plated Bottle Stands and Cruet Frames. Handsome Butter Coolers and Preserve Pots, a case of handsome mother o'pearl handle, silver mounted Dessert knives and forks. An invoice of superior Guns and Pistols, double and single branched Wall Shades, Books, an Invoice of Beaver and Silk Hats, Steel Pens, a quantity of White Paint, Garden Seeds, Bags of damaged Bengal Sugar, Cases of Plate Glass, Manilla Cheroots, Manilla Shooting Hats, an Invoice of White and Colored Stockings, and Socks, Woollen Stockings, Cotton Night Caps, an Invoice of Oilman's Stores and Confectionery consisting of Mogul, Beefsteak, Harvey and Reading Sauces ; Pickles, Mustard, Essence of Spruce for making Spruce Beer, Powdered Rhubarb in large Bottles, Jams and Jellies assorted, Cranberries, and a few Articles of handsome Household furniture and sundries.

AT NOON.

A quantity of Beer in bottle, a few dozens of Madeira, Port and Sherry and.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 16th December, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Friday the 22d December instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at his residence "Hope Hall" Mazagon—a portion of the Household Furniture, and property belonging to *Saville Marriot Esq.* (proceeding to the Neelgherry Hills) the same consists of a small quantity of plate, and plated Ware, Chairs Tables, Couches, a Sideboard, Book Cases, and dressing room Furniture, a first rate Grand Piano forte by "Erard" &c. &c. &c.

☞ No Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the sale.—Nesbitt Lane, 16th Dec., 1837.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 26th inst. Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. by order of the Morigagee "*Dharamsey Hemchund*" a quantity of valuable Jewellery consisting of Gold Necklaces of various patterns, Gold Bracelets of do. Gold Bangles richly worked, Gold Bangles set with Pearls, Gold Ear-rings set with Brilliants, Diamond Rings, Emerald, do. Ruby do, Gold Watches &c. &c.

On the same day, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell on account of those concerned a few articles of Native Jewellery consisting of a Superb Diamond Necklace, Ear-rings and Broach, Gold Neck-chains and Bracelets, Diamond, Ruby, and Emerald Rings, Silver Ankle Ornaments &c. &c.—Nesbit Lane, 16th December, 1637.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 2d January 1838, and following day, Messrs. *Frith; and Co* will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Hermitage*" (near Gwalior Tank) the very elegant, and modern Household Furniture, and property, belonging to *The Hon'ble Edward Ironside Esq.*, proceeding to England. Catalogues will be published, and further particulars will appear in future advertisements.—Nesbitt Lane, 16th December, 1837.

THE undersigned have just landed the undermentioned Carriages, built by *W. Kinder, London*, in the best style, and of the latest fashion, which they recommend to notice, viz,

An Otium Gig, with Harness, price..... Rs. 1,400
A Landaulette, with Harness, price ... " 3,800
A Cab Phæton, and Harness, price.... " 2,600

They have also a variety of other vehicles both new and second hand, exposed for sale, which are worthy of attention.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 16th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE at *moderate prices* at the shop of SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE late PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE, and Sons, No. 22, Apollo Street, an assortment of *Elastic Indian Rubber saddle Girths.*

Bombay, 16 December 1837.

FOR SALE—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST ; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 16th Dec , 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell bypublic auction on Monday next the 18th instant, at their rooms, house hold Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, a large Jackwood Bedstead, Jackwood side board, Tea Poys, Hanging Lamps, Pictures, China Sugar Jars with Stands, Glass and Queen's ware, Cooking Utensils and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A quantity of unbleached sheeting cloths, Blacking, French letter paper, and Sundries.—Bombay, 16th December 1837.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

H. HAYDEN NESSERWANJEE COVERJEE AND CO., respectfully inform the Gentry at large, that they have opened the spacious premises No. 15 Apollo Street within the Fort (lately known as the Albion Hotel) with *very superior accommodations*, and as it is their desire and full determination to render it a respectable place of resort, and dwelling, both to permanent residents in, as well as casual visitors to Bombay, they trust that when the merits of the *Establishment* are fully appreciated, the warmest patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency will not be found wanting.—Bombay, 16th December, 1837.

ARMY OF INDIA.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, *East India Army Agents* 69 *Cornhill London* have completed and are preparing to publish (dedicated by permission to the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company) an alphabetical List of the officers of the Indian army at the Three Presidencies, from the year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, with the date of their appointment as cadets to that of their respective promotions and of their Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or England, This compilation, comprising the periods of service of 15,000 officers, is derived from authentic sources, and has been prepared with scrupulous care.

MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES, propose to publish the List of each Presidency separately, at the following Prices, Bengal 15 Rs. Madras 12, Bombay 12 Rs. or the three Presidencies in one volume complete 30 Rupees.

Subscribers names received by MESSRS. SKINNER AND CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A full-toned Cabinet Pianoforte by *J. Dale*, lately arrived from London in excellent order and warranted to stand the Climate Rs. 350.

A Square Pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, with Metallic Plate and Leather cover, Rs. 350.

A superior toned Violincello, with Bow in case, complete, Rs. 150.

A Copy in four Volumes Folio, of the "Marquis of Stafford's Gallery" containing engravings by the first Artists (with descriptive letterpress) of the most celebrated paintings of the Italian, German, French, English, and other Schools; embracing the *Chefs d' œuvre* of most of the eminent Masters of the Art, ancient and modern. Rs. 300. to be seen at *H. A. Cannon's* Music Warehouse, No. 30, Meadow Street—Bombay, 14th December, 1837.

N, B. The above work will be raffled for, if not disposed of before the 15th Proximo, of which notice will be given.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No*.11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE.—At he Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at.....	22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at....	18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....	14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at.	40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at.....	40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..	40 do. per doz.

Dady's Buildings, 14th Dec., 1837.

FOR Sale at Messrs. Macvicar, Burn and Co.'s Godowns.

Sherry from Cockburn, and Co. of Leith at.....	20 Rs. per doz.
Champaigne from Mumm,	
Giesler and Co.....	.45 do.
Hock.....do.....do..	.30 do.

Rampart Row, 16th Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.* Manilla Cheroots, at Rs 22 per box of 1 Maund.—Bombay 16th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A Cabinet piano forte by BROADWOOD, price Rs. 450 may be seen on application to *Mr. McCombie* Garrison Band Master. Fort George.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1837.

No. 528.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, will be sent to the Honorable the Court of Directors, by the next Overland Dispatch.

1. Roll of Family Remittances from Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st August to the 31st October 1837.
2. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.
1. Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st August to the 31st October 1837.
2. Ditto ditto of 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, from ditto..ditto.
3. Ditto ditto from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 6th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1837.
4. Ditto ditto of the 4th Regiment, from ditto.....ditto ditto.
5. Supplementary Rolls from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1837.
3. Rolls of Remittances on account of the effects of the deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, from the 1st August to the 31st October 1837.
4. Rolls of Remittances on account of the effects of the deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments, serving under this Presidency.
1. Roll on account of the deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st August to the 31st October 1837.
2. Ditto.....ditto of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment from ditto..ditto
3. Ditto.....ditto of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from ditto..ditto.
4. Ditto.....ditto of the 17th..ditto....ditto....ditto.
5. Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries from Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.
1. Roll from the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1837.
2. Ditto from the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment from ditto....ditto.
3. Ditto from the 6th Regiment of Foot, from ditto..ditto.
4. Ditto from the 17th..ditto....ditto.....ditto..ditto.
5. Ditto from the 40th..ditto....ditto.....ditto..ditto
6. General Roll of Family Remittances, from the Commissioned Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1837.
7. Ditto....ditto, from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, from ditto..ditto.

Bombay Castle 11*th December*, 1837.

No. 529.—Mr. George, Frederick Barra is admitted to the Service, in confirmity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 2d December 1837.

No. 530.—Lieutenant Colonel G. T. Gordon of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Hon'ble Company's service on the Pension of his Rank from the 1st instant.

The following promotions are made:—

Cavalry.

Senior Major B. Sandwith to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Gordon retired.—Date of Rank, 1st December 1837.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain T. Mylne, to be Major, and Lieutenant J. Penney to be Captain, in succession to Sandwith promoted.—Do. Do. Do.

No. 531.—The following arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant H. J. Woodward, to act as Adjutant to the European Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant L. M. McIntyre, on duty at the Presidency.

Lieutenant P. Shaw of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, from the 23rd ultimo, until further orders.

No. 532.—The following native promotions are made:—

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bhiccaree Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sewdeen Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Gooljar Misser appointed Native Commandant of the Ahmednuggur Police Corps.—Do. 18th Nov. 1837.

Marine Battalion.

Color Havildar Jannac Balnac to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Jan Mahomed deceased 24th Nov. 1837

No. 533.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 7th of October last, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Apothecary Edwards, then unattached, to the Fort Dispensary, vice Francisco Rodrigues.

No. 534.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Officers in charge of Military Bazars shall not indent on the Ordnance Department for such articles as are elsewhere procurable, or such as from the facilities at hand could with advantage to the Public be made up or repaired by contract under their own immediate supervision.

No. 535.—Brevet Colonel D. Barr, Military Auditor General, is permitted to proceed to Egypt on private affairs, with leave of absence for six months, from the date of his embarkation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7*th December* 1837.

No. 106.—Lieutenant A. S. Williams of the Indian Navy is appointed to act for Commander Haines, as Draftsman to the Indian Navy during his absence.

No. 107.—Captain Rose, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 12*th December* 1837.

No. 108.—Commander Igglesden, having produced a medical certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit assistant surgeon Heddle to proceed to Candeish, on private affairs, with leave of absence for six weeks from the 20th instant, and to sanction assistant surgeon C. Morehead, M. D. taking charge of his duties as vaccinnator at the presidency during his absence, and assistant surgeon Montefiore, port surgeon, performing the duties of the police corps and coroner's surgeon.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 19th of July 1837,

1. We have permitted Mr. D. A. Blane, of your civil establishment to return to his duty overland, viâ Russia.

2 The undermentioned officers of your civil establishment, have been, respectively, granted an extension of leave for the period of six months, viz.

Mr. R. K. Pringle.
" W. Clerk.
" A. K. Corfield.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1837.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, resumed charge of the collectorate on the 24th ultimo, from Mr. Keays.

Bombay Castle, 9th December, 1837.

Mr. J. Buchanan, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed a further extension, for one month, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 4th October last, and extended on the 28th ultimo, on sick certificate.

Mr. C. E. Tytler, assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for twenty days, to enable him to join his station.

Bombay Castle, 12th December, 1837.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Candeish, has been permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 5th ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 9th December, 1837.

Mr. G. A. E, Campbell, to act as deputy accountant general, and revenue, judicial and military accountant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December, 1837.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge and session judge and agent to the Right Honorable the Governor, at Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. S. Marriott, senior puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months from the 31st of October last, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the re establishment of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th December, 1837.

The Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court have been pleased to appoint John Lloyd Philipps Esquire, Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Indictments, Clerk of the Arraigns, and Register on the Admiralty side, in the Criminal Department of the Supreme Court, from the 1st instant, in succession to Henry Roper Esqr.

Mr. William Birdwood resumed charge of the office of senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia, on the 2nd instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th December, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr. F. S. Arnott, of the 20th regiment N. I. to the medical charge of the Baroda residency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 6th instant....	....Chests	516
Ditto from 11th instant to this day.....	,,	30
	Chests	546

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo.....	Chests	3,398
	Chests	3,398

IMPORTED

From the 8th November to the 5th instant....	Chests	495
Ditto from 6th to the 12th instant.....	Chests	676
	Total	1,171

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November to the 5th instant..	Chests	37
Ditto from the 6th to the 12th instant..	Chest	5
	Total	42

Bombay, 13th December 1837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

DURPUN.—DEC. 15.

We know not whom to give the credit for the minute investigation of what is called the "Sattara affair," which has been protracted to a period of upwards of a year, without any prospect, as yet, of a speedy close In the absence of any definite knowledge of the circumstances that give rise to the enquiry, we did not think ourselves competent to offer any opinion on the case in general; but having heard *Bazar* reports now and then of what has been doing at the scene of the trials, we cannot but imagine that many trifles have been converted into important matters; and that many persons have been harshly treated, on insufficient grounds. Some time ago, we noticed the cases of one or two persons that were carried over by mistake to Sattara and then told to return to their homes in a gentle manner. We have just heard of some Sowcars being apprehended at Poona and their property placed under arrest, about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of their having been charged as accomplices in the Sattara plot. Their miseries however were of no long continuance, for their innocence being discovered the very next day they were released, and allowed to go on with their usual occupations. The business however did not end here. The person that gave the information against them having failed to make good his charge, he was put in confinement where he perhaps continues to this hour. He has been rightly served for his behaviour, but would it not have been a wiser plan to enquire a little more into the nature and proofs of his assertions, before degrading a number of respectable Sowcars in the eyes of all their neighbours and friends. They have, we hear, now very properly appealed to the agent for Sirdars against the treatment they received, but we have not heard of the result of their application.

THE STEAM FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Observing in your paper of this day some remarks upon the recent resolutions of the Bombay steam Committee, in the course of which you mention a rumour "that a *Member of the Committee* had proposed the employment of the capital in a different way and had suggested a transfer of it to the steam fund of the other Presidencies for purposes *not comprehensive* but to provide a steamer or two from Calcutta to Sincapoor and thence to China,"—to put you right, I enclose a copy of the letter referred to, which I addressed to the Secretary as a *subscriber* to the Steam fund, for I am not a member of the Committee I also annex copy of the reply which reached me yesterday, though I was before indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary for private information that my proposition had been unanimously rejected. It would have been more satisfactory had some reasons been given for this utter rejection of the considerati on of the subject of my letter, as, however they might have disapproved of the scheme I brought forward, and which I frankly acknowledge to be open to rejection on several points, they might, without in any way compromising the interests entrusted to their guardianship, have taken into consideration the *principle their adoption of any measure carrying their resolutions into effect, till the practicability of steam communication had been further tried.*" The resolutions had not then been published, but my information was from a leading member of the Committee, who on the same day that the resolutions had been passed, told me that measures were to be adopted towards breaking up the Fund, by the return of subscriptions, my only object in writing was to check the operation of such a resolution, and I followed it up by the proposition contained in my letter. I did not call for the outlay of a rupee. I only asked "*to delay the destruction of the Bombay Fund till time had been given to the friends of the great question in Bengal and Madras to weigh well the plan* which I had ventured to introduce to their notice, if on trial it was found impracticable, their resolution for a division, a return, of the fund might be carried into effect and even if it succeeded, there could be no difficulty in effecting it as far as the subscription of dissentients were concerned.

It has been urged that the Committee have no power whatever to entertain either this or any similar plan; that, the Fund was established for the sole purpose, of effecting Steam Communication between Bombay and England and if not required for that purpose, in accordance with the resolutions originally passed when the fund was raised, the subscriptions were to be returned: that, the Committee were Trustees for this particular object and that it would be a breach of the trust to expend any portion on roads, or even steam purposes not directly connected with the communication between Bombay and England. To what extent the Committee may deem itself bound by these or similar considerations, or how far they the members are correct in entertaining them, I shall not enquire further, as I am by no means averse to the course which they have adopted in placing a certain portion of their funds at the disposal of Colonels Campbell and Barr, though perhaps were I inclined to be captious, there is room for enquiry as to the *principle* on which they have inclined their hearts, and lent a willing ear, to the Hydrabad proposal. Is not the Interest of a Trust Fund as sacred to the purposes of the Trust, as the Principal? I fear they have established a dangerous precedent. The subscribers at Hydrabad request that the amount of their own subscriptions may be appropriated to an especial purpose, the Committee by their late resolution have given themselves the power of complying, for the request is tantamount to the withdrawal of the Hydrabad subscriptions from the *one particular object of the Bombay Fund*, but instead of doing this our Committee are about to appropriate the Interest of the Trust fund itself to meet their wishes, I do not however seek to throw any obstacles in their way; the object of the Committe is to promote the comfort of travellers by the overland route, and I rejoice that their scruples regarding the use of the fund are removed. I was not aware of the existence of the original resolution touching the return of subscriptions in the event of the Funds not being required in furtherance of the direct communication, or establishment of Steam Packets between Bombay and Suez. I remember at the time there were schemes for a joint stock concern, profits were spoken of, and *free passage* to those who *subscribed* Rs.1,000—but in contributing my mite, I looked for neither one or the other, I left it to the Committee to do what they pleased with it, and in fact, *after the Steam Communication was fairly established*, it mattered not to me, (and I do not think I was singular in the feeling,) what became of my individual contribution, and I certainly should not have interfered with the Committee had it even been proposed to convert the Pyramids into Travellers Bungalows, or, as a measure of economy, to fish up Pharaoh's Chariot wheels for the Trains on the projected Suez railway.

I will not trespass longer on your patience, my object is to prevent the Fund being broken up at this period, the mode of expending the cash hereafter must depend upon circumstances, and to secure anything of the nature of my proposition unanimity throughout India is indispensable, if successful the result would be of the greatest advantage to India without injury to any individual for the subscriptions of the *non contents* would be returned to them, and any deficiency which this might create would be but of a temporary nature.

I remain, &c.
H. FAWCETT.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1837.

TO CAPTAIN F. MCGILLIVRAY.

Secretary to Steam Fund Committee Bombay.

SIR,—I regret to hear that at a late Meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Steam Fund it was determined to break up the Fund by the return of Subscriptions, and that a Member of the Committee on the point of leaving India, had been empowered to communicate with the Subscribers in England for the purpose of carrying it into effect, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject with a hope that the Committee will again take it into their serious consideration, and delay the adoption of any measures for carrying their resolutions into effect till the practicability of employing the Fund in the furtherance of General Steam Communication has been further tried.

The authorities at Home, after a long and arduous struggle, have evinced every disposition and have adopted very efficient means to establish Steam Communication between England and Suez, and if we are to place any credit in the reports which have reached us, the measures which have been adopted on this side the isthmus, are to be followed up till a regular monthly, if not more frequent transmission of mails, is perfected between Suez and Bombay. The rapid conveyance of mails, rather than passengers, being the great object in establishing Steam packets, I wish I could see greater unanimity in the Steam Fund Committees of the three presidencies, that I could see some fair prospect of their joining cordially in effecting that great link in the Chain which is so much wanting,—*the communication between India and China.* We cannot expect that the British Government, or the Court of Directors, will do much towards the object,—the advantages to be gained are entirely our own, and it must be effected by our own means:—Here we have a legitimate object on which to lay out our Fund,—free from all the objections which militate against its expenditure on on roads, or other works of general utility. Let India coalesce now, and do its duty—our united means are sufficient to establish a regular Steam Communication with Sincapore, and depend upon it the spirit of the mercantile body in Canton and the Straits of Malacca will not long leave the further connecting link in the great chain wanting. I trust, Sir, the Bombay Committee will waive the resolution passed at their last meeting, or at least delay the destruction of the Bombay fund, till time has been given to the friends of the great question in Bengal and Madras to weigh well the above plan—it removes all objections touching the appropriation of the funds—it will prevent their being further frittered away in wild speculations—and by cordial union, the object of the original subscribers will be effectually gained, the improvement of the General Steam Communication of India. I would propose Calcutta as the point of departure, calling at Madras for the mails of that place Ceylon and Bombay, at a *fixed date*—from thence to Penang, and Sincapore.

The Stages would be, say,

Calcutta to Madras.....	Miles	700
Madras to Penang.....	"	1,200
Penang to Sincapore.....	"	900

In requesting that you will lay this letter before the Committee with as little delay as possible.

I remain, &c.
(Signed,) H. FAWCETT.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1837.

COPY OF REPLY RECEIVED, 13 DEC. 1837.

To H, FAWCETT ESQR.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst. I beg to inform you that having laid that document before the Members of the Steam Committee they are unanimously of opinion that it is not in their power to entertain the proposition therein contained.

I am, &c.
Signed F. MCGILLIVRAY, *Acting Secretary.*

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1837.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held at Agra in the Station Rooms on Thursday the 27th November.

Brigadier CARTWRIGHT in the Chair.

RESOLVED.—That an address he presented to the Honorable Sir CHARLES METCALFE, Bart G. C. B. expressive of the deep regret experienced by all classes on the occasion of his approaching retirement from the Lieutenant Governorship of the North Western Provinces.

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RESOLVED.—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of preparing an address.

Messrs. Alexander, Wollaston, Ludlow, Brigadier Cartwright, Captain Terreneau, the Hon'ble H. Dalzell and the Reverend R. Chambers.

The Committee proceeded to prepare an address, which being laid before the Meeting was read and adopted after an amendment.

TO THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, BART G. C. B.

Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces, &c. &c.

HON'BLE SIR.—We the undersigned British Residents at Agra and its vicinity beg to approach you on the occasion of your departure from the Seat of your Goverment with the expression of our sincere and unmixed regret.

It is not our design nor perhaps could we sufficiently enumerate the many beneficent Acts which have emanated during the long period within which you have been called on to take a part in, or to preside over the affairs of this country but we cannot refrain from adverting to one, which (should the general report be true) is universally ascribed as the cause of the loss of your eminent and invaluable services—we allude to the act by which the Freedom of the Press was extended to this country and we beg to express our conviction that nothing has occurred since the passing of the Act in question neither is there any just reason to suppose there will occur to afford the slightest ground to doubt the judgment which caused its enactment.

You are now retiring from the active duties of the Government of a Country in the affairs of which you have for an uninterrupted period of 37 years been intimately connected, and whose lofty attitude and name amongst surrounding states, have been maintained not less by your firmness and decision than by the spotless purity of your character, and we derive some consolation in the hope that your energies, yet unimpaired will he exerted in your native country to promote and advocate the best interests of India and thus not entirely to deprive the Councils which direct its affairs of your valuable and extensive experience.

To your public worth and virtues, the gratiude of all India is most justly due, while in the less conspicuous but equally honorable character of a member of society you command the return and best wishes of the entire community and we have reason to know that whilst by all classes your loss will be deplored, by none will your absence he more deeply felt than by the destitute, who have uniformerly found in you the munificient benefactor and generous friend.

In conclusion we beg to offer our earnest wishes that under the direction of a merciful providence you may have a speedy and prosperous voyage to your native shores, and be there long blessed with a continuance of health to enjoy the reward of honest honorable Service, and the gratification which the knowledge of having gained the respect and love of millions of our native fellow subjects with the esteem and honor of your own countrymen must ever afford.

Agra, 27th November, 1837.

RESOLVED.—That the above address be adopted and after being engrossed that it remain for signature in the station Rooms from the 1st to 6th Proximo.

RESOLVED.—That the Chairman be pleased to ascertain from the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor when it will be convenient for His Honor to receive the address and that the time fixed be publicly notified, when persons attending may accompany the Deputation appointed to take it up.

RESOLVED.—That the deputation to take up the address consist of Brigadier Cartwight, Colonels Roberts and Lindsay, Messrs. Alexander, G.J. Gordon, R. B. Duncan, and R. Gordon, Dr. Ludlow, Captain Terraneau, and the Hon'ble H. Dalzell.

The following Resolution was then moved by Colonel Roberts and seconded by Major Sutherland and carried.

That this meeting is of opinion that in acknowledgment of the distinguished services rendered by the Honorable Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. to the whole of British India, as well as of his administration of the affairs of these Provinces, both a Statue should be erected in his honor, and a service of Plate presented to him, but that the erection of a statue is the primary object to be accomplished as the adoption of one or both these measures must depend upon the co-operation of the inhabitants of other parts of India, as well as upon considerations which it is impossible now to foresee the final appropriation of the sums raised at this station must be placed at the disposal of a Local Committee. It should be made a direction to the Committee to aim primarily at accomplishing both of the above objects, or otherwise to carry into effect the wishes of this meeting to the best of their ability, and for this purpose to place themselves in communication with other bodies or individuals, who may elsewhere interest themselves in the same cause. It is therefore resolved.

FIRST.—That a List be opened for receiving Subscriptions for the object stated above.

SECONDLY.—That the following Gentlemen be appointed members of the Committee to resolve finally on the appropriation of the Funds in consonance with the preceding directions.

Brigadier Cartwight,	S. Ludlow, Esquire.
R. Alexander, Esq.	C. G. Mansel, Esq.
Hon'ble Capt. Dalzell,	Colonel Roberts,
R. B. Duncan, Esq.	Captain Terraneau,
R. J. Gordon, Esq.	W. W. Wollaston, Esq.
R. Gordon, Esq.	

with power to add to their number and to fill up any vacancies that may occur, three Members to constitute a quorum.

RESOLVED.—That the Proceedings and address be sent to the Agra Ukbar and other newspapers with a request that they may be published in those papers.

RESOLVED.—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Brigadier Cartwright, the Chairman by whom the Proceedings will be signed.

E. CARTWRIGHT, Brigadier, Chairman.

Agra, 28th November, 1837.

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 12th DEC. 1837.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 500 P. P. with 500 from the Fund for all Arab Horses, that have never Started for Plate, Cup, Match or Sweepstakes
One two Miles. 8 Stone. 4 lb

Mr. Forrester's..C. A. H...Mr. Robert..2
" Ettrick's.....G. A. H...Lockinver....1 (Cartwright.)
Major Daly's....B. A. G...Chancery....3

Times.....1st H. M... 58
2nd Do... 59
3rd Do...1 2
4th Do...1 3..Total..4 2

SECOND RACE.—A Welter of Rupees 400 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each, round the Course, (1½ mile and 212 yards.)
Weight 11 Stone, 7 lb Gentlemen Riders.

Major Daly's.....G. A. H...Sir Robert..3
Capt Cunningham's..G. A. H...Crash.....2
Mr. Forrester's.....G. A. H...The Camel..1..(Capt.

Times.....1st H. M. and 212 yds...1 43 [Harrison.)
2d Do. Do.....1 3
3d Do. Do.....1 5..Total..3 31

THIRD RACE.—Renewal of the Claret Stakes Rupees 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 each, Weight for Age and Inches, Heats 1½ Mile.

	st.	lb.	oz.	
Mr. Ettricks.....G. A. H..Orelis.....8	13	..1	1..Cart-	
" Harry's.....C. A. H..Villager.....8	13	..2	3 [wright.	
Mr. Forrester's.....G. A. G..Mr. Richard..8	9	3..3	2	
Capt. Cunninghame's B. A. Col..Lotteny..8	11	4..4	drawn.	

Both Heats won easily.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY	SEL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108	@111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	100¾	100½
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99	98½
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	220½	220
Sovereigns each.....	10¼	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—16TH DECEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday.....	1 22	1 51
Sunday.....	2 11	2 30
Monday.....	2 50	3 12

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Asia.....	Messrs. Forbes & Co.....	20th instant....	London...	StHelena
Frances.....	Do. Higginson & Cardwell..	Do. do.....	Liverpool.	Ditto.
Orleana.....	Do Dirom Carter & Co....	Do do.....	....Do..	
Princess Charlotte.....	....Ditto.....	25th do.....	....Do..	
Urania.....	G. S. King Esq.....	26th do.....	....Do..	StHelena
Ellora.....	Do Skinner & Co.....	1st January....	Port Glasgow....	
Lady Feversham.....	Do. Dirom.	Carter & Co	Do. do.....	London...	Cape.
John Knox....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	Do. do.....	Liverpool.	
Malabar.....	Do. Skinner& Co.....	6th do	London...	Cape.
Gilmore.....	Do Duncan Gibb & Co..	10th do.....	....Do..	Ditto.
Boyne.....	Do D. & M. Pestonjee & Co.....	1st week in January.....	....Do..	Ditto.
Piedmontiese..	Do Aga M. Rayham....	With Dispatch.	Zanzibar..	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. C. Crawley, Staff, from Ahmedabad.
Major Genl. J. W. Sleigh, Staff, C. B. ftom Poona.
Capt. Woodhouse, Deputy J. A. Genl. from Do.
Major Brough, 2d Queen's Royals, from England.
Cornet J Coles, H. M. 4th Lt Dragoon, from Do.
Cornet J. A. Todd, Do. do.
Vety. Surg. J. Green, Do. do.
Capt. Meadows Taylor, Nizams Service, from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. and Adjt. Gordon, H. M. 6th Royals, to Deckan.
Capt. Salter, Bengal Cavalry.
Major J. Jopp, Inspecting Engineers, to Guzerat.
Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d Rt. N. I. to Sadra.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At the Powderworks Mazagon, on the 14th December, the Lady of Captain Jacob, Artillery of a son.

Colaba 11th Dec. at the Residence of Capt. N. Tucker, I. N. Mrs. Tucker, Junior, of a son.

DEATH.

At the Court House on the 14th instant Mr. W. H. Flower. aged 29 sincerely regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14th.—Barque Ganges, J. M. Ardlie, master, from London, 30th July, Mauritius 5th Nov.

Passengers.—Miss. Gilland, Major Brough, Lieut. Hall, Cornet Coles, Cornet Todd, Ensign Oliphant, Ensign Vaner, Vety. Surgeon Green, M. D. (83 men 7 women, and 5 Children, Detachment of 2d & 40th Regt. and 4 Drag.

Dec. 15th.—The East India Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut. P. L. Powell, from Rutnagherie, left Rutnagherie, 10th December 1837.

Passenger.—Mr. C. Charlton, I. N.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 13th.—Barque Eleanor, P. B. Timms, Master, to West Coast Sumatra.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Brig, Taptee, and Brig of War Euphrates.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances, Emma, Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore, Boyne, Bombay Packet, Malabar, Drongan, and Ganges.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, Maamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany, Sultana, Anna Maria, Sophia, Hero, Bombay Castle, Edmonston, Haywood, Ruparell, Caledonia, and Clarissa.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Mahoemedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 16th DECEMBER, 1837.

We are not disposed to cavil at the present moment to any very great degree with the retention of the salt duties or rather the modification which these have undergone in pursuance of the new customs act, to which we not long since adverted. Happy to escape from the Town and Transit duties which had pressed with such extreme severity on the country we were glad to welcome a relief from these, although we were at the same time compelled to tolerate still longer the objectionable duty on salt. If this too could have been entirely swept away we should have certainly regarded this new effort of Indian legislation with much greater satisfaction than we can at present, although we are willing to admit that it is a matter of much difficulty to abolish at the same instant several sources of revenue, until it has been ascertained by experience in what manner the repealed duties are to be met by fresh and less objectionable impositions. Among articles of consumption salt certainly assumes a most prominent position, from the absolute necessity which exists of having recourse to it as a means of healthy existence, and therefore it is one which ought to be perhaps the last resorted to for purposes of revenue. While however we condemn the taxing of an article so imperatively essential to us we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this product, as an excuse for legislators, has been generally subjected to taxation in most nations, the very necessity for its consumption having pointed it out as a ready means of income to the searching eyes of every description of revenue artificers. We are undoubtedly opposed to this as an article of Government revenue, but yet we fear it would be found almost impossible to provide for the large necessities of the state without the taxation of some essentials of human consumption; and if these must be taxed there seems but little to urge in the selection of one for the purposes of revenue and the exemption of another. How long how severely and how greviously was the tax upon salt maintained in England, and even now it figures among the list of our impositions, although the pressure of the tax upon the industry of the country has been in a great measure removed since the termination of the last war. Still as it has, for a long series of years, formed an article of English taxation it loses a great share of its obnoxiousness in consequence of its being still insisted upon as a subject of impost in our foreign possessions. While our system of Government income remains as at present, the inhabitants of our foreign possessions can hardly set up a claim to absolute immunity as respects this tax with any sounder pretensions to be emancipated from it than the home subjects of the same Empire could urge the same privilege on their parts. If the people of this country could establish that the salt tax was entirely a new imposition and that it's name was unknown under the native rulers of the country, they certainly might have some reasons for contrasting the acts of their different Governments in this respect, although this would afford no proof of the injustice of the government which had recourse to a species of taxation different from that which had hitherto prevailed. The mode indeed in which one Government chose to raise its revenue might exempt this particular article from impost while the other loaded it with duty, yet this would by no means establish that the situation of the Ryot was more eligible under the latter than the former, as the salt tax might be counterbalanced by far heavier exactions in the one case than the other. We are not quite aware how the new customs act affects the amount of the salt duty. By the old system this ingredient was subject to numberless exactions, in the shape of Transit duties, as it travelled inland, and convinced as we are that for every anna of duty another anna was levied by fraud, the price of the article must have been very considerable in some parts of the country. For all such exactions the act proposes a simple duty at the place of manufacture, and as in a short period the whole population must obtain a knowledge of the alteration every one will at once know how much he ought to pay for his supply. The article has now to bear three charges only, the prime cost, the duty, and the transport, and if, as we have no doubt is the fact, the agggregate of the former charges was much larger than the cost of the salt will now be with these known burthens, we must think that the single impost at the pans will operate as a positive relief to the great body of consumers. It is possible that the cost to the inhabitants of the coast may be somewhat augmented, but considering the free competition which the vendors will have to encounter now that the monopoly of the Company is destroyed, we should hardly think such will be the effect of the new regulations. The only persons, in our opinion, who will be losers by this act are the fishermen, and as they obtained the article formerly at little beyond the cost of manufacture, the operation of the present made of levying the duty may be injurious to them. As however we hear that there is the probability of a special exemption in their favor they will not have to dwell long on their particular hardships. The manufacturers, one class of the population will certainly derive benefit. Formerly these poor individuals were obliged to sell their produce to the Banyans and middle-men at whatever price these might be disposed to offer, from the inability of the former to provide for the different payments duties and impositions which were payable on the transit through the country. All these duties and impositions being now abolished the manufacturer will either sell independently of the duty to the Banyan, or himself paying the duty, will forward his production free of transit and other charges to any market he may consider eligible. As the Ryot who produces the salt is therefore by the new act saved from the clutches of the banyans, who no doubt compelled him to part with the results of his labonr 20 or 30 per cent below its fair market price, he appears to have gained a *quid pro quo* for the duty which the new measure has imposed upon his labour. When therefore we consider that the monopoly of the Company in the article is put an end to, and that it's gain in this respect will be distributed among a numerous class of petty retailers, the free competition to which it will henceforward be exposed, and the harassing exactions from which all have escaped, we must hail the new Act as a great improvement and benefit, not only for its annihilation of the town and transit duties but also in the changes which it has effected in the collection of the revenue from salt.

We adverted in our last number to the circumstance that a subscriber to the steam fund of this presidency had proposed its appropriation to other useful purposes now that it is no longer required to promote the interests of Bombay and of India in the direct line to Europe. We wish that the liberal proposition of the Hydrabad subscribers had rung in the ears of those here, before they indulged in the idea of repossessing the monies which they so zealously brought forward to support the steam communication to this Western side of India. Had our Committee received an earlier intimation that the Hydrabad subscribers did not wish their money returned (although they could hardly be from their distance individually benefitted to the same extent as those at Bombay) but desired its appropriation to secure the comforts of travellers across the Desert, we think that the latter would not have witnessed *unmoved* the chivalry of their Hydrabad associates Even yet we do not despair, for we are satisfied there is no *ex triplex circa pectus* of the Members of our Committee which would render them impenatrable to solicitation if they could get over the idea that they are Trustees for a single object, that of furtherieg Steam Communication between Bombay and England. We would suggest to them that there are ways and means of ridding themselves of this seeming responsibility, which appears with such a menacing and formidable front to our Committee. Let it reconsider it's destructive proposition of the last Meeting, and suspend it's operation until either the proposition of Mr. Fawcett or some other with a more perfect Bombay inclination and aspect springs from the fertile imaginations of some its members. And if there be any difficulty with one or two reluctant subscribers, which we do not opine there will be, let him have his subcription back on signing a *declaration that he wants it*, to be countersigned (the French would say visé) by *three* members of the Committee and then *formlly* certified by the Secretary. As we entertain strong doubts that the majority of the subscribers are desirous of a refund, this mode of parting with the money would leave no room to *question farther* the wish of any individual subscriber. We are very glad that Mr. Fawcett has kindly indulged us with the correspondence which had taken place between him and our Committee, as we think it looks better in print than consigned merely to the white ants on the shelves of the Steam Association. We cannot avoid thinking, although the proposition of Mr. Fawcett as to steam communication with Sincapore and Penang could not be entertained unless the other Presidencies come forward, that the Bombay fund is yet ample enough to be of most extensive benefit to the community here in some other way. It would for instance establish courses of scientific lectures museums &c. and serve other scientific objects, and it will scarcely be questioned that the community of Bombay has need of some such auxiliaries, particularly as there is an opinion, and not a very chimerical one neither, that Bombay must soon assume a very leading place among the Indian Presidencies.

We have inserted an advertisement respecting a sermon to be preached in St. Thomas's Church tomorrow and which attracted much public attention when it was pronounced some short time since at Calcutta. It is the composition of the Revd. Krishna Mohana Banerjee a converted Brahmin and a Minister in Holy orders of the Church of England. From what we have heard the audience of tomorrow will find that it is an eloquent and pious appeal, and breathing a pure spirit of christianity throughout, and will doubtless win for itself that high eulogium which it has secured for its benevolent author on the Eastern side of India. Himself a convert to the principles of the christian faith, the new gentle and regenerated member of our church poured forth his eloquent address over the last remains of a brother convert. We had been threatened in this dark and prejudiced country with a barren soil in which no seeds of christianity could root themselves, with what pleasure therefore do we view the noble confutation which these examples have presented to the sceptic. The acting Archdeacon will impart to us this interesting discourse in every point of view.

We observe a statement in the *Englishman* which has been adverted to in the *Gazette* of yesterday, that our authorities here had strongly recommended to the Governor General in Council the draft of an act for the establishment of a Registry in the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, which should be placed under the superintendence of the *Collector of Land Revenue* at Bombay. We are at the same time informed, that the Governor General entertains considerable doubt as to the expediency of an act for *compulsory* but would be prepared to pass a law for providing a system of *voluntary* registry. We have already several times devoted our columns to this subject and shall do so again at more length, but as it is expedient to strike the iron while it is hot, we shall remark that the favorable disposition of the Governor General to accord us only a *voluntary* registry would be perfectly useless, inasmuch as no one would encounter the trouble or expense of researches in any office of registry, unless some advantage was to be derived from his inquiries. If the registry be *voluntary* it must partake of that character throughout, and how could the Judges of the Supreme Court, when there was no obligation on either party, decide questions with respect to what was *in* and what was *not* in the Registry, or give any priority or greater force to a conveyance because one claiming to be owner might have performed an act perfectly voluntary on his part while another refused to volunteer in disclosing his incumbrances or the mode in which he had dealt with his property. And if the Government refused its accession to a compulsory measure because it would have this effect, and be unpalatable to a person of the latter description, how could a Court of Justice go further and attempt to control such a person by its judgment. Besides we much question whether the Judges would, in their consideration of questions of title, admit a question to be raised on the voluntary registration or the non registration of a deed or document; and if so what possible advantages could the voluntary exposer of his title have over him who tenaciously and obstinately refused to make any discovery of his. Moreover it is competent to any one to establish an office of voluntary registry, and if the Government should do this, what greater virtue or privilege could it set up or arrogate for its creation than could be asserted for a like measure if it should emanate from private hands; and who would pay a moment's attention to the latter? We say therefore that the passing of an act of such a nature would be nugatory and that it would be an useless incumbrance in our statute book. The persons we are desirous of putting into the Registry are those very individuals the Government would seek to exempt from its operation—the secret framers of deeds, the men who make triple mortgages of the same estates concealing in every instance the prior charges, and those who have false documents ready for display whenever circumstances smile upon their plans' and contrivances of fraud. Such are the persons we would circumvent by registration, and with such as these what a farce would be a voluntary system, such as that which it is thrown out might be accorded to our prayers. Another objection is the Office in which the Deeds should be deposited, or in which a registration of them should be made, and for this purpose the office of the Collector of the land revenue does not appear at all eligible. Occupied as such a person must be with matters of more importance to his Government, the registration would assume a very secondary importance. No, an office of this description to be of any utility must be under proper and careful supervision; its formation, its mode of registration, and all its details must be under the direction of practised minds skilful to understand every description of instrument, to select their important parts, and to enregister them in such manner and with such references to the localities of Bombay as would present a speedy perfect accurate and concise view of the particular estate to be enregistered and the charges affecting it.

We are glad to see in the Government Gazette a reward of 1000 Rupees offered to any person, who will give information which may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage and piracy at the entrance of the harbour on the batella Futta Moobaruck and her crew. In this instance the villains have succeeded in securing a large booty, and if the perpetrators should be enabled to elude the efforts of the Government and secure a consequent immunity, it will we fear be a game often played, considering the unprotected condition of country vessels and the facility with which a gang of plunderers may be collected in this port.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DEC. 1.

The Ladies will be glad to hear that a public Ball is to be given to the young Prince of Orange at the Town Hall on Monday next. We understand it is the intention of His Royal Highness to start on Wednesday following by dawk for Benares, and thence to the head quarters of the Governor General, and probably to proceed as far as Agra. —accompanied by Capt. Arreens and Capt. Caine.

The Bombay and Ceylon dawks both brought extras today, with English news of the 4th and 5th of August, received at Bombay by the *James McInroy* from Glasgow 6th August, and at Colombo by the *Malabar* from Portsmouth the 4th and Madeira the 16th August. The new Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon'ble James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, was proclaimed on the 7th ultimo We are much pleased to see that his predecessor has been complimented with an address from the inhabitants of Colombo, containing a frank acknowledgment of his exertions for the good of the island and of the general benefits of his administration; and this acknowledgment must have been the more gratifying to Sir Wilmot Horton, as it appears; that many of those who joined in the tribute to His Excellency's merits, have been opposed to some of his measures.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—DEC. 2.

The town is all bustle with festivities in honor of the Royal Guest. To-day there is a fête champêtre at the Botanic Garden. To-morrow the Prince is to visit the Asitic Society's room. Mr. Spence is very busy issuing cards for the Ball at the Town Hall on Monday; and His Royal Highness has condescended to be Dwarkanauth Tagore's guest at a private dinner party on Tuesday next, for the purpose of seeing a native nautch.

If the Steam mails now due should be long on the road from Bombay, the fault will lie with the Bombay Post Office, which, in its anxiety to get the whole of the packets to Calcutta at once, has, we understand, sent word to the dawk stations on the line to be prepared for three heavy mails (of August, September and October.) all coming together. This very laudable zeal for our interests would deserve all our praise—did we not apprehend that the object cannot be effected for want of people in some parts of the route, and consequently that it will become necessary to break the packets somewhere, in which case it will be a mere chance which of them comes on first, and even then the first despatch is likely to be so loaded as to cause a day's detention or more.

Sir George Gibbs has been appointed Governor of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land."—*Spectator.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—DECEMBER 2.

Our correspondent SUNDERBUNDIUS calls our attention to a subject, relative to which we have long since received numerous complaints. It appears by his statement (which is authenticated) that the grossest extortion is still practised in levying the tolls upon the canals leading from the Sunderbuns to the Hooghly. We hope the matter will be promptly taken up by the Government in the only proper manner the case admits of. Indeed there cannot be any thing imagined much more preposterous, than, after having pulled out the beam in the eye of Indian policy, by doing away with the transit duties, they should think it worth their while to retain this mote, productive of little revenue to the state, and of endless extortion and abuses without number, inflicted on the poorer classes of merchants and which, as our correspondent remarks, wrings, revenue from imposts on the common necessaries of existence. To remit this source of extortion and corruption, would indeed be a boon: a boon conferred on those who most need boons; on those who not by folly or imprudence, of their own, have placed themselves in a position to require a boon, but who by the hard condition of their birth, are compelled to regard as a boon, the smallest mitigation of their distresses. We think that it is only by such boons as this, that the Government can redeem the lavish prodigality which has so recently conferred a boon, in a quarter where it could only operate as a premium to avarice and improvidence.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

Of the three Queens who have sat on the throne of England—Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne—two were married. Mary, at the age of nearly forty, espoused the bigoted and gloomy Philip the Second of Spain, whose affections she never possessed, and who, finding that he could obtain no power or influence in England, though his name was joined with that of Mary in all public acts, quitted these shores never to return, and left his infatuated Queen to console herself with the fancy that she was "enceinte," amid the fast progressing symptoms of the dropsy, which happily soon closed her life and sanguinary reign! Elizabeth, her half-sister, who succeeded to the sceptre, and held it long in her masculine grasp, delighted in the flattering title of "The Virgin Queen," though her paramours were nearly as numerous as those of Messalina! Leicester's ambition was excited by the hope of obtaining Elizabeth's hand, and she coquetted with Anjou; but in both cases her passions were restrained by her superior love of power; and by the sage counsels of Burleigh, and Elizabeth passed to the tomb in a state of single blessedness. The statute 28 Henry VIII., cap. 18 (repealed among other statutes of treasons, by 1 Edward VI., cap. 12) made it high treason for any man to contract marriage with the King's children, or reputed children, his sisters, or aunts, *ex parte paterna*, or the children of his brothers or sisters. A previous statute of Henry VI., which prohibits the marriage of a Queen Dowager, without the consent of the King, assigns this reason for it—"Because the disparagement of the Queen shall give greater comfort and example to other ladies of state, who are of the blood royal, more highly to disparage themselves!" This statute, though not in print, Sir Edward Coke tells us was enacted in parliament in the sixth year of the reign of the imbecile and unfortunate Henry the Sixth; Catharine of France, Queen Dowager of the martial Henry the Fifth, the victor of Agincourt, married, after his death, Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales who was about the court, from whom sprang Henry the Seventh, and the dynasty of Tudor which lasted through five reigns. This marrige was regarded as one beneath the Queen Dowager, and produceed the statute to which we have alluded. This enactment, though not in print, is to be found we believe on the parliament rolls, and never was repealed, and, if so, no Queen Dowager can contract a legal marriage without the consent of the crown. Anne, the third and last Queen regnant, previous to our present sovereign, was married to Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, all of whom died early; the death of the last, the young Duke of Gloucester, having left Queen Anne without issue, and caused the transfer of the crown of these realms from the family of Stuart to the descendents of the Princess Sophia and the House of Hanover. Anne was bred among the high church Tories, and she had imbibed a superstitious veneration for the church, She had been taught that the Whigs were Republicans and Dissenters, enemies to the establishment, and subverters of the monarchy, which is just the Tory cry of the present day. Anne was well disposed; she was called "the good Queen Anne," but her capacity, if not weak, was uncultivated by learning; she was scarcely superior to her husband in intellect, her opinions were prejudices—they were received without examination, and retained without suspicion. She was utterly deficient in that vigor of mind by which independence is maintained, and the snares and fetters of flatterers and favourites are avoided. She was, in consequence, ruled by panders and sycophants throughout her reign. The influence exercised over her by Marlborough and his intriguing wife was so absolute, that the Whigs of that day regarded her accession to the throne as that of Marlborough to unlimited power, and they at one time proposed to exclude her altogether by appointing the succession to the house of Hanover immediately upon the death of William. Mrs. Masham, a bed-chamber woman, supplanted Marlborough and his duchess in the Queen's graces, and she was the favourite of latter years. Through her influence Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, was raised to office. He had little talent but that of intrigue; but once admitted, through Mrs. Masham's management, to daily conferences with the Queen, his opportunities were not neglected. He entertained her with conversation most adapted to please a woman's ear; now detailing the trifling topics of interest, and the secret gallantries of her court; now descanting, in strains of polished adulation, upon the happiness and devoted loyalty of her people, carefully concealing that the Tories were Jacobites, and cautiously insinuating that the Whigs were Republicans! Thus Harley undermined the Whig administration, headed by Godolphin, and raised himself to power. In this reign, as now, the cry of "the church is in danger" was raised by the Tories, and during the elections of 1705, the question "Is the church in danger?" became the touchstone of both parties. "For my own part," wrote the Duchess of Marlborough, who was a woman of keen perception, "the word 'Church' had never any charm for me in the mouths of those who made the most noise with it; for I could not perceive that they gave any other distinguished proof of their regard for the thing, than a frequent use of the word, like a spell to enchant weak minds, and a persecuting zeal against Dissenters, and against those real friends of the church, who would not admit that persecution was agreeable to its doctrine; and as to state affairs, many of these churchmen appeared to me to have no fixed principles at all, having endeavoured, during the last reign, to undermine that very government which they had contributed to establish." Here we find the Tory party in the reign of Anne pursuing the same policy, and raising the same war-whoop as in the reign of our present Queen—impugning in the same way, almost in the same terms, the whole domestic and foreign policy of the Whig administration, only because the Tory faction are excluded from power. "If," said Lord Somers then, "the nation is now happy under a most wise and just administration, the public money is justly applied, the public credit in the highest esteem, the armies and fleets are supplied, the success of her Majesty's arms gives the nation greater honour and reputation than has before been known, and we have fair prospect of bringing the war to a happy conclusion, those men who raise groundless jealousies in this position of affairs, can mean no less than to embroil us at home, and defeat all our glorious designs abroad?" We are, happily, not now engaged in any foreign war, but the tactics of the Tory faction under the reign of our young Queen Victoria, are almost precisely the same as they were in the reign of Anne. Her husband, Prince George of Denmark, possessed little intellect of ambition; he had sufficient judgment however to see that the affairs of his father-in-law, James II., were become desperate, on the landing and march of William of Orange, who was his brother-in law; and after his usual question of "Est-il possible," from his constant use of which he received the soubriquet of "Monsieur est-il possible," Prince George took French leave at Andover of the falling monarch; and the Princess Anne followed his example, and heartlessly abandoned her unhappy father, having left Whitehall privately with the Bishop of London, who accompanied her to Nottingham, from whence she went to Oxford, where she was joined by her husband. On the accession of Anne or soon after, Prince George had the office of Lord High Admiral, but no effort was made to associate him in the sovereignty with the Queen; he possessed little public influence, and died during her reign. William of Orange indignantly refused the negative rank of a husband king. During the parliamentary disputes on the subject of the abdication of James, which closed in the vote of both houses, "That King James had abdicated the government, and thereby the throne was become vacant," William remained at St. James's, determined on having the crown as acknowledged sovereign during his life, or to refuse it altogether and leave England. After long silence and reserve, he sent at length for the Marquis of Halifax, the Earls of Danby, Shrewsbury, and some other noblemen, and told them that he had hitherto kept silence that he might not seem to interfere with the freedom of their deliberations. He said he knew that some were inclined for a regency, to which he had no objection; but for his own part he would not undertake the office. Others, he observed, were desirous of raising the Princess Mary, his wife, to the throne, and that he should reign by her courtesey. He declared his profound esteem for the Princess, but he was not of a humour to hold a crown dependent upon any woman on earth; nor would he have any share in the government, unless invested with it for life. Nevertheless, if they thought proper to act in another manner, he would give them no opposition, but return to Holland, without meddling further in their affairs; but in case they should invest him with the royalty for life, he would agree that the posterity of the Princess Anne should be preferred to that which he might have by a second marriage. When the House of Peers proceeded to deliberate upon filling the vacant throne, Lord Halifax proposed that the Prince of Orange should reign alone, and the Princesses Mary and Anne succeed in order at his death. The Earl of Danby sent an express from the Upper House to the Princess of Orange, with an assurance that if she chose to reign alone he had interest enough to carry that point in her favour. She replied that she was the Prince's wife and would never cherish a separate interest from that of her husband, to whom she transmitted Lord Danby's letter. At last the two houses agreed, each voting apart, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should reign jointly as King and Queen of England, and that the administration should be in the hands of the prince alone. There was no royal marriage law in these days, forbidding the union of any member of the regal blood, male or female, with a subject. The statute of 28th Henry VIII., making any such marriage, within certain degrees of the royal kindred, high treason, was repealed as we have already stated by the 1 Edward VI., cap. 12. James II., when the Duke of York, married his first wife Anne Hyde, a daughter of Lord Clarendon, and the two Princesses Mary and Anne, were the issue of that marriage. It was not until the reign of George III. that any statute was passed, restricting the right of members of the royal family to contract marriages at their choice and discretion. The King had then a large and growing family around him; he had, like his grandfather George II., strong German prejudices, and preferred the union of any of his children with foreign princes to marriages with British subjects. One member of his family, the former Duke of Cumberland, had contracted, some time before, a May-fair marriage with Mrs. Horton—the sister of the notorious Luttrell, afterwards Lord Carhampton—and to prevent such marriages in future, the act of 12 George III., cap. II, was passed, which enacts:—

"That no descendant of the body of King George II., other than the issue of princesses married into foreign families, shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, signified under the great seal; and that any marriage contracted without such consent shall be void—provided that such of the said descendants, as are above the age of twenty five, may, after a twelve month's notice given to the King's privy council, contract and solemnise marriage without the consent of the crown; unless both houses of parliament shall, before the expiration of the said year, expressly declare their disapprobation of such intended marriage. And all persons solemnising, assisting, or being present at any such prohibited marriage, shall incur the penalties of the statute of præmunire."

Under this act the marriages of two members of the royal family with British subjects, became void: the first was that of the late George IV., when Prince of Wales, with Mrs. Fitzherbert; the second, the marriage of the Duke of Sussex with Lady Augusta Murray, which was celebrated at Rome. But, as no law of the same kind exists in Hanover, and as the succession there is only through the male descendants of the reigning family, the death of the present King and of his son would give that crown to the Duke of Sussex, from whom it would pass to his legitimate son Sir Augustus D'Este. We see nothing in the statute affecting the descendants of George II., which fetters the reigning Sovereign, whether King or Queen; the previous consent, under the great seal, is all that can be required, if even that be necessary which consent, the Queen, if so minded, has it in her own power to give, only requiring the Lord Chancellor to attach the great seal, which he may possibly decline to do; but then the resignation of his office, and the custody of the great seal, into the Queen's hands must follow. The alternative given by the statute, of twelve months' notice to the privy council, contemplates the possible refusal of the royal consent from prejudice, or any unreasonable cause, and gives the power of contracting marriage to any member of the royal family above the age of twenty five, without the consent of the crown, after the expiration of twelve months' notice to the privy council, unless before the close of that period, both houses of parliament shall declare their disapprobation of such marriage. This clause, clearly does not affect the sovereign, and was never meant or framed with that view; no such notice is necessary on the part of the monarch, whether King or Queen, and though both houses of parliament should go so far as to express their disapprobation of any possibly intended marriage, whether with a foreign Prince, or a British subject—though so serious an expression of feeling by both houses of the Legislature, must naturally call for the calmest and fullest consideration—still if the Sovereign should resolve on contracting and solemnizing the marriage, there is not a line or clause in the statute to effect its validity. The penalties of præmunire attached to any prelate or clergyman, solemnizing such prohibited marriage, and to all persons assisting, or being present, are equally inapplicable to the sovereign; the clause was directed against the solemnization of any private marriage by other members of the royal family, without the consent of the crown, or compliance with the alternative given by the statute. It is natural to suppose that our young Queen will marry, and she is perfectly unfettered by any law in the exercise of her inclinations and judgment. As to any existing partiality she may have, we regard the rumours in circulation as idle gossip. The fortunate object of her choice, whether a foreign prince, or a native-born subject, can have none of the power or prerogatives of royalty; he can only be like Prince George of Denmark, the husband of the Queen. A Queen consort has many privileges and minute prerogatives, but we know of none attached to the Queen's husband. His personal and private influence would naturally be great, and the selection, therefore, must be a matter of national interest andconcern. But we must reserve such topics for a future article.—*Sunday Times, Sept.* 24.

THE WHIGS AND THE QUEEN.

The Whigs always were queer folks. They have grown more so of late years. But since they have become Radicalized they are "passing strange." One of their latest eccentricities has been the extraordinary use they have made of her Majesty's name at the general election. It is excessively droll in them to lay claim to extreme, ay, to exclusive loyalty. Yet, if you believe themselves, *they* are "the supporters of the Queen." Her Majesty will have no difficulty in forming a pretty correct idea of the kind of champions she may expect in Whig-Radicals Needless is it to go back to the Westminster election of last spring, at which Sir F. Burdett completed his civic crown by his tenth or twelfth, and last farewell triumph for that city: when the partisans of the Whig-Radical *Ministerial* candidate, Mr. Leader—now the Whig Radical *Ministerial* member—were those ("the Working Men's Association") who, only a month before (at a meeting at which Sir W. Molesworth—now the Whig Radical *Ministerial* member for Leeds—was present) declared *Crowned heads slaves, in revolt both to the people and to God*," and "*Royalty a mischievous and nearly worn out institution*." In Middlesex, the other day, Messrs. Byng and Hume were "the Queen's supporters." Two broken reeds, indeed, for *Royalty* to lean upon; one quite worn out; ; the other never, at any time, to be depended upon, nor good for anything. And in East Suffolk "Her Majesty's supporters" were those two heroic devotees, Mr. Robin Adair and Mr. Kitchen Garden—chivalrous knights (at whom all Suffolk are laughing) who left their "Faery Queen" in the lurch, and characteristically vanished into thin air the day before the battle was to have begun. Every where the Whig-Radicals were "the Queen's supporters" This, however, is not the first time the Radicalized Whigs have taken the same unwarrantable freedom with the Royal name. At the general election of 1831—*so debilitating to all his successors on the throne*—and which was *imposed* upon the extreme good-nature of William IV., they made a similar use of the King's name. But at the election of 1834, when William IV. had, at last, found out their real character, and dismissed them contumeliously, they made no such use of the name of the King. There are no minds to which humbug is so hateful as to young minds. Should her Majesty make the same discovery which William IV. made in 1834, her Majesty, too, may indulge the Whig-Radicals with an election, at which they will not take such liberties with the name of Royalty. Immediately upon her Majesty's accession to the throne, Lord Melbourne's advice to the Queen was, that her Majesty should follow in the steps of William IV.; and that her Majesty should make—as her Majesty did—a conspicuous declaration that *such* would be her course. William IV. took the Whig-Radicals to his councils; while they were in his councils he found out *their* true nature; and the moment he had done *that*, he sent them to the right-about, without notice, without warning, and at a tremendous pace. Far be it from us to presume what will be the policy and practice of the Queen. But, should the Queen *so* act, her Majesty will be but following the recommendation of Lord Melbourne himself—and her own Royal declaration—to adopt the example of William IV. And when the dismissal of the Radicalised and O'Connellised Whig Ministry is the advice which—a little indirectly and delicately, we admit—Lord Melbourne has given to the Queen, we think there cannot possibly be a more capable, a more competent, a more experienced, nor better adviser than Lord Melbourne.—*John Bull.*

WILLS ACT.—We understand that the following has been extensively circulated by the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—Directions for making a will or codicil, required by the New Act; to be observed after the end of the year 1837:—

1. The will or codicil must be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator. 2. If he does not sign, it must be signed by some other person in his presence, and by his direction. 3. The signature must be made, or acknowledged, by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time. 4. The witnesses must attest and subscribe the will or codicil in the presence of the testator, No will made by any person under the age of 21 years will be valid. The new statue does not alter the law as to the will of married women. The testator's marriage is a revocation of this will (excepting in certain cases of exercise of powers.) The revocation of a will or codicil may be by any of the following means: 1. By a will or codicil executed in the manner abovementioned; 2. By a writing declaring the intent to revoke, and executed as a will; 3. By burning, tearing, or destroying of the will by the testator, with intent to revoke, or by some person in his presence and by his direction. Alterations made in wills must be executed in like manner as wills. The signature of the testator and subscription of witnesses may be made in the margin, or opposite, or near to, the alteration, or at the end of a memorandum, on the will, referring to the alteration. Residuary devises in wills will include (unless a contrary intention appear in the will) estates comprised in lapsed or void devises.—*Times.*

MORNING HERALD.

The revolution which overthrew the Ministry of Isturiz and set up that of Calatrava, in Spain, was a military one. The revolution which has overthrown the Ministry of Calatrava, and set up that of Espartero, is also a military one. By a military revolution a former Ministry in Portugal was turned out, and along with it the "charter of Don Pedro," which it has cost much English blood and gold to establish. In that country another military revolution is now in progress to put down the present Ministry of the Queen, and restore the Pedroite Charter and Administration. Thus in the two kingdoms of tha Spanish peninsula, the only liberty which the great mass of the inhabitants have obtained through the instrumentality of "charters," "constitutions," and "representative systems," forced upon them by foreign intervention, and not growing out of the gradual and natural progress of the human mind and advancement of society, is the liberty of obeying the commands, or being butchered by the bayonets, of military factions, whose chiefs, like the feudal brigands of the middle ages, keep society in a state of perpetual alarm and disturbance by their selfish and incessant struggles for power and plunder. But in some countries in Europe, in the middle ages; the oppressed mass of the nation had a resource and protection against feudal tyranny. The power of the crown was a check upon the rapacity and violence of the chiefs of castellated banditti. From the dangerous vicinity of the embattled towers and donjon keep, which threw their gloomy shadows over their fields, the peaceful and industrious population could appeal to the beneficent protection of the kingly power, and "fly from petty tyrants to the throne." But it is not so in Spain and Portugal in the nineteenth century. There the royal power has been beaten down and enslaved by each succeeding faction. There the throne has been rendered powerless, aud the regal office only retained to adorn the triumph of those who trampled on its authority, and grace with the symbols of legitimate power the acts of succesful rebellion. This is what native liberalism and foreign intervention have done for Spain and Portugal. Unfortunate royalty, which has for its protectors our own liberal ministers! Held captive amidst the bayonets of military "reformers." the Queens of Spain and Portugal look in vain for the promised deliverance which was expected to come from foreign intervention. Every step which Lord Palmerston takes to extricate his ill-fated pair of Queens from their awkward and disagreeable position, only plunges them in fresh difficulties, and covers them with new humiliation. It is only about a twelvemonth ago that the military revolution of La Granja was accomplished, the principal object of which seems to have been to restore to power the especial *protègè* of our Foreign Secretary, the too well-known Mendizabal, who had made himself hated and despised by the Spanish people, when he was formerly the Queen's Minister, by his boastful promises and miserable performances, and his incapacity for everything but financial juggles and political intrigue. The democratic Constitution of 1812 was made the pretext for that military revolution; but it is clear that it was only a pretext, seeing that the men who obtained power under a pretended veneration for that Constitution, which they swore to keep inviolate, no sooner thought themselves securely fixed in office than they began to cut, carve, and mutilate it in such a manner that its own parents would not know it The Regent Queen was compelled to accept that Constitution, under threats of death, by the armed ruffians who broke with fixed bayonets into her chamber. Since then she has been held in a state of the most abject thraldom by the Ministers, whom another military revolution has by a stroke of retributive justice overthrown. In this revolution, which Espartero has just achieved, the influence of France has succeeded, and the scale in which English intervention is placed kicks the beam. Those two Powers, under the treacherous disguise of a seeming alliance, are perpetually struggling for the mastery at Madrid, and, by their revolutionary intrigues, unconsciously promoting the success of the cause of Don Carlos, whom they had ostensibly united to crush. In the mean time the state of the Queen of Portugal is thus described by the Pedroite Chief, the Marquis Saldanha:—"*The palace of the daughter of our liberator has become her dungeon*—thus placed in a state of coercion, she can only weep over the insults by which her sacred and inviolable person are hourly reviled. Her august husband is attacked by a foreign assassin," etc. This has all happened since Lord Palmerston and his Whig colleagues took the unfortunate heiress of the house of Braganza under their protection. The same party have made it a point to surround the youthful Queen of England with their own exclusive circle, male and female. Nothing but the power of an overruling Providence, the hereditary spirit of the house of Brunswick, and the constitutional loyalty of the British people can save the dignity of the British crown from the unhappy consequences of such fatal protection.

THE DEFEAT AT ANDOAIN.

The Spanish correspondence of the *Chronicle* supplies the following details of this disastrous affair, which too fully confirm the accounts in the Paris journals. The *Chronicle*, in a few comments upon theconflicts, remarks:—"No victory could have proved more glorious to the remains of the British Legion than this defeat. Alone it stood the brunt of a superior force and refusing to share the panic or the flight of the Spaniards, allowed itself to be cut to pieces." The letters are dated from St. Sebastian and Bayonne, 16th Sept.:—

"Our defeat was complete. Never did a body of brave men act with more gallantry than did the remnant of the devoted Legion. Their acts of personal prowess, devoted affection to each other and heroism, were brilliant both as men and soldiers. After defending themselves in the square for some time being surrounded on all sides, they retired into the church where the provisions and ammunition were stored. This they defended from the steeple, from every loop-hole and crevice which would permit the passage of musket, keeping their enemies at bay, and playing dire and dreadful havoc amongst them below the Carlists firing shells and round shot into the church, During the night a battery was raised upon a field of Indian corn opposite, and which opened with a dreadful fire upon them. A shell being thrown into the body of the building communicated with some of the ammunition which exploded. It was now two o'clock in the morning they were exhausted, and capitulation being offered it was accepted. This afternoon a flag of truce was sent by the Brigadier O'Donnell, requesting an exchange of prisoners; this was agreed on with respect to the Spaniards but refused for the English. O'Donnell immediately returned a reply that if one Englishman should suffer after the capitulation, the whole of the prisoners now in the castle of St. Sebastian should be shot, commencing with the officers of the highest rank, In reply to this, we have as yet received no answer. No position could have been better chosen than that of Andoain for military defence as well as for action. The town of Andoain lies on the road from Hernani to Tolosa, between a range of hills which flank it on both sides. Below is the river Oreo, which is met by a small stream, which divides our position from that of the enemy. We had a breast-work at the end of the town, facing the enemy, with three guns and three companies of Scotch. Behind the church, on our right flank, is a high hill, on which we had a battalion of Spaniards, and on which we could not be well attached. Below the town, in a village, we had another breast-work, facing the bridge, with three companies of Spaniards and two of Rifles. These are the very same companies which defended themselves in the church, retreat being cut off. On the left flank was a range of heights, at the foot of which was a defile, the only place open to attack. Knowing the weakness of the position upon the heights, we had three batteries and breastworks, and the Gerona regiment, that of O'Donnel and the Infante in reserve. Here, then, we were attacked the Carlists coming up the defile for some way before they were discovered, were beaten back and followed down the defile, with much slaughter, by the Gerona regiment, who were ordered round to form behind the third battery That of the Infante (the regiment which played us the sad trick on the 16th of March) was ordered up to replace them. Without firing a shot, without being attacked, the enemy being far distant, they all took to their heels and fled, making for the road. It would be useless going into the details of the flight of the Spanish companies. It is sufficient to say that in a moment all were running. The Carlists came in on all qnarters, a body of them gaining a height, and pouring a volley into the town. Colonel Clerk, with two companies of Scotch, charging up the hill, drove the enemy from the three batteries, and then returned to his position; but in the meantime was fired on all sides, cutting his way through the enemy, and regained their place. Many of the Rifles and Scotch seeing themselves by this time surrounded, attempted

to make a passage, which they did most gallantly, hewing their way down on each side—the Carlists falling back with fear, firing volleys at them, yet offering quarter, which they refused. Never was a flight more disgraceful than that of the Spaniards; they were upwards of 6,000 men—the enemy could not have been more. Many of our own men charged upon them, to thinking to stop them. The brave Chapelgoris stood in the road, and beat them with the butt ends of their muskets. O'Donnell begged and prayed that they would turn and fire one volley; he was tearing his hair and crying with passion, without a horse or sword; he had been prisoner, but hewed two fellows down, and escaped. The scoundrels had thrown away their ammunition, and showed empty pouches for an excuse. Our own Lancers, not above thirty men, did prodigious havoc amidst the Carlists, charging to give the guns time to escape. I told you in a former letter that the Marines had come up to Andoain. It was not so; it was to Hernani. They fell back up the Venta, and defended our position there and the retreat from being cut off. Six weeks' pay of the Spanish troops, the whole of the tents belonging to the British marines, lent to the Spaniards, to the number of 150, one million of English cartridges, six weeks' provisions and stores, all the baggage, upwards of a thousand stand of arms, one rocket cart, 250 rockets, were captured. The little remnant of our own force lost more men than the whole of the six thousand Spaniards. O'Donnell has not yet returned. O'Donnell has requested a court-martial to sit upon him. This will clear up a little of this disgraceful affair. The men say they have been taken out and butchered for the purpose that they may be weakened, or the Government may be saved their pay and expenses; they are not mutinous against their officers, but they refuse to serve any more with the Spanish cowards. It is now twelve o'clock at night; a friend gives me this information. The Carlists are sending battalions of men into all the principal defiles to flank our lines. The Scotch and Rifles have marched from the Venta, and scattered abroad on all sides; they are nearly all drunk, lying on the road or in the cottages adjoining; not a picquet is there to defend the road; without a doubt the Carlists will be upon them, and all will be prisoners. The Marines have returned to Passages."

'The loss of the Queen's troops is abont 750 killed and wounded. Of these upwards of 500 belong to the Legion; and it is said in more than one communication that twenty-five officers have fallen. Colonel Clarke, commanding the Scotch regiment, fell towards the close of the day, covered with glory. To his heroic conduct General O'Donnell owes his liberty. The General, far in advance was thrown from his horse, and actually set upon by a party of some 40 Carlists. Col. Clark,, seeing his risk, hastily called a few of his men to follow to the rescue, and, sword in hand, achieved his General's liberty. To him again, it is said is attributable the safety of all the Legion's artillery. He covered their retreat with a small body of his men, although the Carlists, seeing what he was about attacked him front and flank. Unfortunately, towards the close of the day he fell regretted as honoured. The Lancers, under their truly gallant Col. Wakefield, again crowned themselves with glory; they made some brilliant charges and principally protected the reformation of the lines on the heights of Hernani. The Royal Marine artillery and the battalion of Marines were in observation an the Oriamendi heights, but took no part on the affair.'

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 30:—"In my last, I mentioned that the Shah of Persia set out to go against Herat on the 26th July. The date of his departure was the 23d, and I now learn that the army, at whose head he places himself, was already in Khorasan, or in that neighbourhood. The three uncles of the Shah, who had succeeded in escaping, were confined at Ardebil, and they got safely into Russia. One of them is the same who, during the struggles for the crown, wore that uneasy bauble at Teheran for 25 days. He is a man full of ambition, and, as all three are quite of Persian principles (*i. e.* utterly destitute of even a shred of principle), Russia, who, as every one knows, is equally unscrupulous, will doubtless make some use of one or more of these gentlemen, should she have occasion at any time to bring them forward. I am sorry to say that Mr. MacNeill, who, during the course of these events, must have been a prey to anxiety and vexation, was very unwell by last accounts from Teheran. Until England exchange her old withered olive branch for a sharp sword nothing can possibly go right in the east. What can she possibly do with anything but the former in her hand against the hundred weapons Russia, is flourishing and flashing in all directions! The Austrian steamer of war, *Maria Anna*, this morning proceeded to the Black Sea. I have heard that the Porte at first made some difficulty about her admission into that *mare clausum*, as being an infraction of the sacred treaty of Khunkiar Iskellessi; but the hitch was got over, on the plea that an exception might be made in favour of a brother of the Emperor of Austria; Russia consenting on this occasion to overlook the irregularity. So it is said. Still I am disposed to attribute the passage of this vessel of war to the new reading of the treaty in question, by which English and French ships alone are excluded.—*Galignani's Messenger*, Sept. 25.

It has been considered a great reproach to many of the American envoys that, upon their return to the United States, after some years' service in Europe, they should have betrayed an impatience of their native homeliness and simplicity. The splendour of Saint James's or the Tuileries has been thought to have had an undue influence upon them, and this is still the opinion of most of the democratic party in America. The following incident may serve as an illustration of the fact:—On the arrival at St. Petersburgh a short time since of Mr. Dallas, as the representative of the Washington Government, that functionary was invited by the Emperor Nicholas to meet his Ministers of State at the palaced dinner, an honour which of course the American did not decline. He appeared on the day appointed, attired as a private gentleman only, as Franklin was accustomed to appear at the Court of London; but, fearful that his motive for presenting himself in so unceremonious a manner might be misunderstood or misinterpreted, he addressed a few lines to the Emperor before the hour of dinner had arrived, in explanation, and requesting to be informed if there would be any objection to receive him without the usual insignia of his order. An hour or so elapsed before any reply was returned, the Ambassador remaining in an apartment which, according to the etiquette of his Court, the Emperor assigned him. A secretary at length made his appearance with a note from the Czar, in which Mr. Dallas was told that there could be no wish but to receive him in the dress that was most agreeable to himself, and that his Majesty would on no account interfere in a matter of so little importance. It was intimated, however, that, as the rest of the party would probably attend in their diplomatic habiliments, it might be a little unpleasant to Mr. Dallas to find that he was the only exception in this respect but he was desired in conclusion by all means to consult his own feelings and wishes upon the matter. Under these circumstances Mr. Dallas conceived that it would be unwise and discourteon his part to persevere in his first intention. He therefore determined to dine in private on this occasion, and wrote to the Emperor to that effect; but he was nevertheless, not dissatisfied with the step he had taken. He had made an experiment which he had contemplated making from the first, and it was not his fault that it did not quite succeed. On a future day another entertainment was given at the Palace, which he attended complying with the established forms and ceremonies of the Imperial Court.—(Globe.)

THE CHARLES EATON.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE CHARLES EATON.—On Wednesday Mr. Drew of No. 21, Great Trinity-lane, and a gentleman of the name of Wellington, accompanied by John Ireland, a lad about nineteen years of age, appeared before Alderman Pirie Mr. Drew, who stated that he was brother in-law to one of the passengers who were on board the Charles Eaton when that vessel was wrecked in Torres Straits in August, 1834, said that John Ireland was the lad who was seen on Murray's Island among the savages when the ship Mangles touched at that place to water; that William D'Oyler, a child, the son of Captain and Mrs. D'Oyley, who were murdered by the savages of the island of Boidang, was on Murray's Island at the same time? and that Ireland was convinced if two or three axes had been offered to the natives he and the litle boy would have been at once given up to the crew. From this lad it had been ascertained that all the passengers and crew of the Charles Eaton who had been seized by the savages were murdered, with the exception of the infant and himself. His (Mr. Drew's) object in appearing was to press the necessity of the interference of the colonial government to prevent such horrible treatment as the unfortunate people who were wrecked on those islands were subjected to. It would be necessary to have an accurate survey taken of the coast, as the coral reefs were forming islands every day; and intimidation should be held out to the chiefs of the savages, to check their disposition to shed the blood of people whose colour differed from their own. Besides, this poor lad had been two years along with this child amongst the savages, and had arrived not many days ago from Sydney, having worked his passage home, and was now without a situation, and penniless. The worthy alderman promised to represent his case to the owners. Ireland said there were twenty-six of the crew, and the family of Captain D'Oyley, consisting of himself, his wife, his two children, George and William D'Oyley, and the servant maid, and a young gentlemen from Ireland, of the name of Armstrong. The passengers had been on a party of pleasure. "The coral reef on which we struck was called Detach Reef. We set about making a raft from the timbers of the wreck, and after great labour we constructed one in the course of seven days. When we got upon the raft and into deep water, we found that it went too deep, and we returned to the wreck to remedy the fault. The captain and passengers remained on the raft, and the crew went to the wreck, and in the morning we missed the raft with the captain and passengers. The rope had been cut away in the course of the night, and the raft had drifted down with the tide We then set too to make another raft, and we completed one in seven days more, on which we all got, and drifted with the tide living on two wine glasses each of distilled salt water a day and a little broken biscuit. For two nights we continued to go along with the current and the wind, and one of the men was drowned. At the end of that time we saw something ahead of us, which turned out to be a canoe with from fifteen to twenty natives in it naked. The canoe approacned, and the natives made signs to us to that they would use us well, to induce us to go on board. We did so, and they let the raft drift away, and took us ashore on one of the small islands, called Boidang Island by the inhabitants. We were all greatly exhausted and fatigued, and we lay down to sleep. I was suddenly awakened by the violence of a native, who had in his hand a knife, which I afterwards found they had taken from the captain and passengers on the first raft, He advanced, as I thought, to cut my throat but I struggled hard for my life, and I had the best of it. I then ran into the water, determined to swim out and be drowned rather than be killed and eaten; but I turned back, and the native that attacked me, did not continue the attack; on the conutry, he acted kindly to me, and saved me from violence from the hands of the others. I soon perceived that every one of the crew, except a boy like myself, named Sexton, was murdered. Some had their brains dashed out, others were stabbed, and the savages afterwards stripped the bodies and let them down with the tide, keeping all the heads, which they placed in a row before the fire. They ate no part except the eyes and cheeks. Next day they took us off to another island in their canoes, in which they brought all the heads of the crew, and on landing on the beach we saw a Newfoundland dog, which we at once knew to be Captain D'Oyley's and which he had brought from the Isle of Wight with him, and soon afterwards we saw George and William D'Oyley. George appeared to be seven or eight years old, and William was about fourteen or fifteen months. They were with some of the native women. George approached the canoe in which Sexton and I were, and we asked him what had become of his father and mother? He replied that the blacks had killed them, and the Captain and Mrs. Armstrong, and the servant girl, and that he and his little brother were all that remained alive. I told him that all the crew were murdered except myself and Sexton. The natives then took us into some open huts which they had on the island, and set us down before a fire, and I saw there Mrs. D'Oyley's gown, which she had on when we were wrecked, and the steward's watch and white hat A few days afterwards a ship hove in sight, and I did all I could to prevail upon the natives to take us to it, but they would not part with us. Seven days after two more ships, which were in company, came close to the shore. The natives then moved about in all directions, and took us and all the skulls and Newfoundland dog into the bush, and the ships passed along. The little boy used to cry often, and the women used to tie him up to a tree and beat him with a bamboo for making a noise, and when I interfered to prevent their cruelty they used to shoot at me. We were not long after this when the Murray Island inhabitants came across the sand and bought me and William D'Oyley of the bordering natives for a few bunches of banana fruit, and Sexton and George D'Oyley were taken away by those who sold us to another island. The natives who purchased me and William D'Oyley took us to Murray Island, where we became quite accustomed to them, and were treated much better than we had been treated before by any of the blacks. They were certainly less savage than any we had seen before, and I became acquainted with their language. They had small gardens, in which they cultivated yams and plantains, and cocoa-nuts. When I got acquainted with their language I heard one of them tell another that George D'Oyley and Sexton were killed by the natives of Boidang Island. They never told me anything about it, and I only understood it from the conversation between each other. I lost all power of counting time soon after I got to Murray's Island, but we were there a very long time when the ship Mangles appeared in sight and anchored on Murray's Island. The natives broke a large bough, and I waved it from a height at the ship, but no boat came off to us. If pains had been taken we might have been purchased for two or three axes, for the natives had no objection at all. Next morning the vessel sailed, and both of us remained on the island till the Isabella, which was sent from Sydney for us, arrived. When we saw the vessel from the island we launched the canoes, but the natives were unwilling to let us go with them to the vessel, as they were afraid I should be killed. I however, persuaded them to let me go, and I promised to get them some tomahawks, and return to them I was obliged to leave the boy on shore, of course When I got to the vessel the captain asked me to what ship I belonged, and I told him the Charles Eaton, and that all the crew and passengers, except myself and a little boy, who was on the island, were murdered by the bordering natives. I then went on board, and I told the natives to fetch the boy, and next morning they brought him along with them to the ship. The captain gave them, in exchange for us, some axes, beads, gowns, and fishing-hooks, and he supplied us with clothes. We then, after trading with the natives for six or seven days, set sail for Sydney, where I remained three or four months. W. D'Oyley is still kept in Sydney by Mr. Slade, a friend of the family; and I was very sorry to be parted from the poor child who was so much to be pitied. To describe what we have undergone is quite out of my power."—*Atlas.*

THE VICAR OF WREXHILL.

By Mrs. Trollope. 3 *vols.* 8vo. *Bentley. London*, 1837.

MRS. TROLLOPE is a writer who on we approach with dislike. We have seen so much of her, and have been so repeatedly confirmed in our first opinion of her coarseness and want of sentiment, that we feel it is exceedingly unlikely she should succeed in effecting any modification of objection so deeply planted. Her politics certainly find no favour in our eyes; but it is not her politics which cause us to entertain the general repugnance we have expressed; we have often the pleasing task of commending works written by persons whose political views are totally opposed to our own, and we are not only not less, but perhaps even more, desirous to recognise the excellence of such writers, than of some whose political sympathies might be supposed to render us too prompt to discover other merits in them. But Mrs. Trollope's political offences are not compensated by any qualities of that sort which we can admit in extenuation of them. When we find a writer, bred up perhaps in the midst of ancient prejudices, and thus forcibly committed to a certain line of politics, who yet shows by the tone and manner of his writings that his soul is free from those influences which direct his worldly course, we gladly hail the light of nature and reason thus shining through the artificial gloom of custom and prepossession. We can admire the warm hearted defenders of our ancient manners who find in the decay of bull fighting an evidence of degeneration, and who sigh for the days of Cribb and Molineux. We think poorly enough of their reason, but we perceive something in their feelings to applaud. The old fox hunter, the Tory squire, the country gentleman, hating railroads, the autediluvian councilman, opposed to gaslights,—all these are characters of some respectability, and even interest, in our eyes, because, under a mass of ignorance. and prejudice, we discern a certain principle of good—a *species recti*. But when a writer of no educational inveteracies, of no native and respectable obtuseness of intellect, takes to the exclusive principle in politics out of a *love* of exclusion, out of a natural and characteristic *affection* for illiberal measures; and when such a writer exhibits a marked want of fine feeling and sensibility, a certain coarseness in observation, a certain ignorance of the springs of human action, little of that genius which atones for many defects—none of that kindness which can atone for all—difference of opinion becomes a slight matter then in comparison with our general distaste for such a compound of disagreeable qualities, negative and positive. We are loathe to speak so unfavourably of a writer of undoubted cleverness—and a *lady*; but on a mature consideration of Mrs. Trollope's claims to critical favour, we find we can enunciate nothing more gallant. The impression made on us by the American work has been more deeply infixed by every succeeding offspring of that lady's peculiar talent. When that work was at the height of its popularity, a couplet appeared, we believe in the *True Sun*, so quaintly but admirably expressing the impatient dislike of it entertained by its popular and witty author, that we must endeavour to remember it at the risk of seeming ill-natured.

Trollope by name, and Trollope by nature;
Book on America oh how I hate your!"

This is not argumentive, but it is positive. We, however, have hereupon improvised another epigram, as a sort of comment upon the foregoing—more reasonable, and disclosing, as we think, the true source of the objection expressed in both. We with diffidence place our composition by the side of that of our pungent contemporary; it is only an annotation, however, though, like most annotations, more copious than the text.

Trollope hates vulgarity
Worse than salts or jalap;
And *we* hate vulgarity,
Therefore we hate—Trollope.

In fact, Mrs. Trollope is for substituting one vulgarity for another—that it all. For what can be more vulgar than the vulgarity of *outside* gentility?—the vulgarity that eschews the vulgar—from no native sense of a moral beauty, but from an impatience to ally itself with rank and wealth! Does Mrs. Trollope show that, in shunning the vulgar in manners, she seeks the refined in mind? No such thing; her writings are unconscious of any refined sentiment; they stare with commonplace; they are as barren as stones, of beauty, elegance, or grace of any kind. No flowers grow up in her path—all is hard and trodden underfoot—dry and unfruitful. She pulls down vulgarity, and down comes every thing else with it. She is a destructive Fielding's eye of clear sighted humanity saw beauty and a thousand moral wonders in the vulgarest human being. These he brought out into pictures so suggestive of philosophy, so grand in their truths, so kind and humane in their conclusions, that they live and will live for ever. Mrs. Trollope only sees the bare and most outward skin of society; she has sofas in her drawing-room, and is penetrated with a horror of dirty shoes; her morality and her merinos are of the latest pattern; she thinks beause she knows how to come into a drawing-room that all unpolished people are to be made a jest of and to be committed to books We assure Mrs. Trollope that we dislike to see a man spit on the carpet as much as she does; we delight in. we had almost said we *dote* on, the peculiar graces which belong to good breeding, and as we are *inclusive*—not *exclusive*—we would that those graces and charms which give society half its relish were more equally diffused—as they will be, in, proportion as education—that boon of the Reformers—advances. But at the same time we say this, we tell Mrs. Trollope she is a miserable milliner, who looks at the fashions and calls it observing human nature, and that her exposition of vulgar manners wants the only merit that can give it any value—moral refinement.

We are willing to acknowledge that the foregoing remarks have more of general than peculiar propriety. Although the authoress of the Vicar of Wrexhill displays her deficiences on the present occasion as much as in any former work, and does not win upon by any new development of feeling or sentiment, she is not here concerned in her favourite occupation of ridiculing vulgarity, but has taken a distinct ground of satire. In this novel Mrs. Trollope has taken the evangelists in hand, and given them what punishment she could with her peculiar rod. We wish so ill (that is so well) to this class of persons, and are so firmly persuaded of the beneficial effects of ridicule in cooling a distemper which other applications have served rather to inflame, that we must rejoice to see them in the keeping of any one who has a mind to try this remedy and the power to lay it on, It will readily be understood from what we have said above. that we are not of opinion that the authoress of this novel is the sort of writer best able to work the cure, and that to be effective it would require a far more philosophical vein of satire than Mrs, Trollope ever did or ever will command. Nevertheless the lady's contribution to a cause undoubtedly good appears to us to call for a degree of gratitude and attention, and this we mean to give her. Mrs. Trollope is a woman of great abilities of a certain kind, and to endeavour to turn these into the most useful and the least hurtful courses, as we hope it will prove to be her own pleasure, so we are sure it is our duty. Satire is like a ferret that roots out and destroys vermin, as well as any thing else it can get hold of, good or bad. We wish to let Mrs Trollope out [illegible] bag—after the vermin only. Now we take the evangelists to be vermin of a most authentic stench.

The Vicar of Wrexhill is one of these evangelists, formed as nearly as possible on the model of Moliere's Tartuffe,—an hypocritical, base, designing villain. Mowbray Park is the seat of a family of the same name, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray, their son Charles, and their two daughters, Helen and Fanny. In addition to these members of the family, there is a young orphan of the name of Rosalind, a companion of the Misses Mowbray, and a rich heiress. On the death of the old vicar, Mr. Cartwright, the Tartuffe of the story, is appointed to the vacant situation, and Mrs. Trollope's ingenuity suggests the bright idea of a fling at the liberal ministry, by making the appointment a "Whig job," and introducing an imaginary communication from a minister of state—too absurd even for a caricature. Old Mr. Mowbray dies, thence commences the plot of the tale Mr. Cartwright being a man of handsome person and consummate address, has the art of drawing all his parishioners into love, fear, or veneration of him, according to the nature of his intentions. By degrees he extends his influence so far that, his ambition growing with his power, he makes proposals to the widow Mowbray, and is accepted. This, however, does not take place till late in the novel, and is the result of numerous well laid schemes and machinations. In the mean time many important events transpire, influencing the course of the narrative. The will of Mr. Mowbray is found, to the surprise of all, to confer his entire property on his wife. Hence the ambition of Cartwright, who, having first by his fanatical arts obtained an entire dominion over the weak mind of Mrs. Mowbray, induces her to bestow upon him the management of her estate. This new turn introduces us to a wily cousin, Stephen Corbold, a London solicitor, who is brought down to Wrexhill to aid in the thickening schemes of the hypocritical villain, Cartwright. Besides Mrs. Mowbray, her daughter Fanny, a young and beautiful girl, falls into the snares of the evil one, and plunges at once over head and ears into regeneration and election. Her admiration of Mr. Cartwright, carefully fostered by him, grows into the worst feature of her infatuation, and, from several scenes of fanatic preaching to which we are admitted, and where poor Fanny is represented as praying alone with the man, who is endeavouring, in fact, to seduce, her, we see how near to the brink of perdition the insidious breath of a false and frantic religion has brought her; yet not nearer than half a dozen other females in Wrexhill, who have benefitted by the same spiritual training. Helen and Rosalind are free from the mania, and have a secret dislike of the new vicar, which circumstances continually augment. It is proper to say that the Mowbrays have for neighbours a Sir Gilbert Harrington and his lady, who are in the relation of uncle and aunt to the young people, and that Helen is beloved by their son, Colonel Harrington, while Rosalind is the adored of Charles Mowbray. It is not our intention to go through all the *dramatis personæ* of the novel, nor to offer any thing but a bare outline of the story; but we may mention that there is a daughter of the wretch Cartwright, who by a long course of observation of her father's base nature, and his total want of religion, in connection with the most ostentations assumption of the religious character, has been turned into an Atheist at heart, and a low, miserable, desponding misanthropist. This girl has originally possessed virtues and agreeable qualities, but she now appears in a light at once pitiable and odious. She scorns and detests her father, but her fear of him always operates to silence her, and it is not till she is on her death-bed, and after all the worst has come to pass—such as the marriage of her father to Mrs. Mowbray, the disinheriting of the son Charles, &c.—that she makes disclosures of facts known to her, affecting the vicar's character, which turn the fate of the story. Mrs. Mawbray, who has hitherto been utterly spell-bound by the arts of her evangelical husband, opens her eyes at last, and poor little Fanny, who, from being a beautiful and innocent girl, has become an ill-looking, miserable creature, her seraph locks of sunny hair clipped away or matted down, and her fresh roses exchanged for pallid horror, begins also to feel the depth of error she has been brought to, and to execrate the odious vicar as much as she had before worshipped him. Her mind had been partly opened to her real case on the day of her mother's marriage, for it was then she felt, for the first time, that the sentiment she had been brought to entertain for the vicar, instead of being the refined spiritual love she persuaded herself it had been, was, in fact, "of the earthy." The following passage is much to the purpose here:—

Among the females he had been particularly successful; and, indeed, the proportion of the fair sex who ar found to embrace the tennets which this gentleman and his sect have introduced in place of those of the Church of England, is so great, that, as their faith is an exclusive one, it might be conjectured that the chief object of the doctrine was to act as a balance weight against that of Mohomet, who, atrocious tyrant as he was, shut the gates of Heaven against all woman-kind whatsoever; were it not that an occasional nest of he saints may here and there be found—sometimes in a drum-profaned barrack, and sometimes in a cloistered college, which show that election is not wholly confined to the fair. There are, however, some very active and inquiring persons who assert, that upon a fair and accurate survey throughout England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, no greater number of this sect can be found of the masculine gender than may suffice to perform the duties of ministers, deputy ministers, missionaries, assistant missionaries, speech-makers both in and out of Parliament, committee-men, and such serious footmen, coachmen, butchers, and bakers, as the fair inhabitants of the Calvinistic heaven require to perform the unfemine drudgery of earth.

A scene of considerable power takes place previously to this period between Fanny, the pretty fanatic, and her brother Charles, in which the latter endeavours, but fruitlessly, to convince his sister of her error. She struggles with his words of wickdness, as with the evil spirit, and at last is assured that he is himself an agent of the devil seeking to destroy her soul. The conclusion of this scene is truly frightful when we consider that it is really no caricature of what is daily happening in real life through the same infernal agency:—

"Fanny, this is dreadful! Can you really believe that the God of love and mercy will hold you guilty for listening to the voice of your brother? What have I ever done, my Fanny, to deserve to be thus driven from your presence?"

The unhappy girl looked bewildered. "Done!" she exclaimed. "What have you done?—Is not that works?—is not that of works you speak, Charles?—Oh! he foretold, he prophecied unto me that I should be spoken to of works, and that I should listen thereunto, to my everlasting destruction, if I confessed not my soul to him upon the instant. I must seek him out; he said if—oh, that dear blessed if! Let go my arm, brother Charles!—let me seek my salvation!"

"Fanny, this is madness!"

She looked at him, poor girl, as he said this, with an expression that brought tears to his eyes. That look seemed to speak a dreadful doubt whether the words he had spoken were not true. She pressed her hand against

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her forehead for a moment, and then said in a voice of the most touching sadness.

"God help me!"

"Oh Fanny!—darling Fanny!" cried the terrified brother, throwing his arms round her: "save us from the anguish of seeing you destroyed body and mind by this frightful, this impious doctrine! Listen to me, my own sweet girl! Think that from m[illegible] hear the voice of your father—of the good and pious Callach—of your excellent and exemplary governess, and drive this maddening terror from you. Did you live without God in the world, Fanny when you lived under their virtuous rule? How often have you heard your dear father say, when he came forth and looked upon the beauty of the groves and lawns, bright in the morning sunshine, 'Praise the Lord, my children, for his goodness, for his mercy endureth for ever! Did not these words raise your young heart to heaven more than all the frightful denunciations which have almost shaken your reason?"

"Works! works!—Oh, Charles, let me go from you; Your vice is like the voice of the serpent;—it creeps dreadful near my heart, and I shall perish' everlastingly perish, if I listen to you. If:—if you love me now? Let me go, Charles: let me seek him;—if you love me, let me seek my salvation."

"Do you mean that you would seek Mr. Cartwright, Fanny? You do not mean to go his house, do you?

"His house? How little you know him, Charles! Think you that he would leave me and my poor mother to perish? Poor Charles! You do not even know that this shepherd and guardian of our souls prays with us daily!"

"Prays with you? Where does he pray with you?"

"In mamma's dressing-room."

"And who are present at these prayers?"

"Mamma and I, and Curtis, and Jem."

"Jem? Who is Jem, Fanny?"

"The now stable boy that our minister recommended, Charles, when that poor deluded Dick Bragg was found walking in the fields with his sister Patty on the Sabbath.'

"You don't mean that Dick Bragg is turned away? He was, without exception, the steadiest lad in the parish.'

"Works! works?" exclaimed Fanny, wringing her hands, "Oh, Charles! how your poor soul cling's to the perdition of works!"

"Gracious Heaven!" exclaimed Mowbray with great emotion, "where will all this end? What an existence for Helen, for Rosalind! Is there no cure for this folly this madness on one side, and this infernal craft and hypocrisy on the other?"

On hearing these words, Fanny uttered a cry which very nearly amounted to a scream, and running off towards the house with the fleetness of a startled fawn, left her brother in a state of irritation and misery such as he had never suffered before.

We have mentioned the vicar's vulgar and intriguing cousin, *Stephen Corbold*, who comes down to Wrexhill lured by the hopes of law agencies and other pickings, and has, moreover, fastened his profane affections on the person of the beauteous *Helen*. As the evangelical character is the principal feature of the novel, we shall extract a scene between the vicar and this cousin of his, in which the slang of the sect, being made a vehicle for their worldly plotting, derives peculiar significance:—

You seem hereunto, Cousin, Stephen, to have managed this excellent business, which by God's providence I have been enable to put into your hands, with great ability; and by a continuation of mercy. I am not without hope, that you will, as I heretofore hinted, bring the same to good effect."

"There is hope, great and exceeding merciful hope, cousin William, that all your have anticipated, and peradventure more too, may come to pass. A blessing and a providence seem already to have lighted upon you, cousin in your new ministry; for into this vessel which the Lord and your cousinly kindness have set within my sight, you have poured grace and abounding righteousness. Surely there never was a lady endowed with such goodly gifts, who was more disposed to make a free will offering of them to the Lord and to his saints, than this pious and in all ways exemplary widow."

"Your remarks, cousin, are those of a man on whom the light shines. May the mercy of the Lord strengthen unto you, for his glory, the talent he has bestowed! And now with freedom of kinsmen who speak together, tell to me what are the hopes and expectations to which your conversation with this excellent, and already very serious lady, have given birth?"

"I have not wish or intention, cousin William, of hiding from you any portion of the thoughts which it has pleased the Lord to send into my heart; the which are in fact, for the most part, founded upon the suggestions which, by the light of truth, and the aid of the Holy Spirit, that suffereth not his own to stumble in darkness, I discerned in the first letter upon the widow Mowbray's affairs which you addressed unto me."

"Respecting the agency of her own business, and peradventure that of her ward's also?"

"Even so. I have, in truth well-founded faith and hope that by the continuation of your friendship and good report, cousin William, I may at no distant period attain unto both."

"And if you do, cousin Stephen," returned the vicar, with a smile; "your *benefice* in the parish of Wrexhill will be worth considerably more than mine."

A serious, waggish, [illegible]ly, cunning smile now illuminated the red, dry features of the attorney, and, shaking his head with a Burleigh-like pregnancy of meaning, he said, "Ah, cousin!"

The vicar smiled again, and, rising from his chair, put his head and shoulders out of the open window, looking carefully, as it seemed, in all directions; then, drawing them in again, he proceeded to open the door of the room, and examined the passage leading to it in the same cautious manner.

"My son Jacob is one of the finest young men in Europe, cousin Stephen," said the vicar, re-seating himself; "but he is young, and as full of little childish innocent fooleries, as any baby; so it is as well not to speak all we may have to say, without knowing that we are alone, for many an excellent plan, in which Providence seemed to have taken a great share, has been impiously spoiled, frustrated, and destroyed, by the want of caution in those to whom the Lord entrusted it. Let not such sin lie at our door! Now tell me, then, cousin Stephen, and tell me frankly, why did you smile, and say 'Ah, cousin?"

"Because, while speaking of what, by God's mercy, I may get at Wrexhill, it seemed to me like a misdoubting of Providence not to speak a little hint of what God's chosen minister there may get too."

"I get my vicar's dues, cousin Stephen; and it may be, by the blessing of God upon my humble endeavours, I may, when next Easter falls, obtain some trifle both from high and low in the way of Easter offering."

"Ah, cousin!" repeated the attorney, renewing his intelligent smile.

"Well, then," said the well-pleased vicar, "speakout."

"I am but a plodding man of business," replied Mr. Carbold, "with such illumination of the spirit upon matters of faith as the Holy Ghost hath been pleased to bestow; but my sense, such as it it is, tells me that the excellent and pious widow of Mowbray Park will not always be permitted by the Lord to remain desolate."

"She does, in truth, deserve a better fate," rejoined the vicar.

"And what better fate can befall her, cousin William, than being bound together in holy matrimony with one of the most shining lights to be found among God's saints on earth?"

"Yes!' responded the vicar with a sigh; that is the fate she merits, and that is the fate she ought to meet."

"And shall we doubt the Lord?—shall we doubt that a mate shall be found for her? No, cousin William; doubt not, for I say unto thee, 'Thou art the man.'"

We would rather call Mrs. Trollope a *quiz* than a *satirist*. She is not deep enough for true satire, which includes far more knowledge and feeling than nature has given her. Lively and *piquant* as many of her scenes are, and interesting to us from the entire assent we give to her conclusions, we are continually feeling how much more would have been made of them by any of our old satirical writers. In the hands of Fielding, for example, the scene which commences the third volume, between Mrs. Mowbray and the vicar, in which he overcomes her scruples by the usual arts of cant and blandishment, would have taken a shape of truth that would never afterwards have left our memory. In Mrs. Trollope's hands it is clever—and nothing more. By far the best bits in the book are the dialogues imitative of the evangelical slang—for Mrs. Trollope is an excellent mimic. In these she makes us acquainted with some doctrines of the sect even exceeding in blasphemous absurdity any thing we had conceived of them. We find, amongst other things, that "once called there is no falling off; that "the merit of good works is a stink and abomination;" that "faith can make sin seem as white as wool." Some of the cant phrases and idioms are introduced to our knowledge in the form of equivoques. In the midst of a "Serious Fancy Fair," which is held in Cartwright—late Mowbray—Park, under the auspices of the "South African Bible Association," the object being to fit out the Rev. Isaac Isaacs, a converted Jew, as missionary to the benighted inhabitants of Fababo, an accident happens to the head cook, who falls off the larder ladder and puts out his shoulder. Mr. Cartwright's orders here occasion a whimsical equivoque of the kind abovementioned—

Let the surgeon (says he) immediately set the joint, and when this is done and the poor fellow laid comfortably in bed, come for Mr. Hetherington (the curate) whom I will immediately order to awaken him."

God bless my soul,! exclaimed the good natured Sir William Crompton, won't that be rather injudicious?

It turns out of course that it is the *spiritual* awakening to which the rev. gentleman alludes.

We have run to greater length in our notice of this work than we had intended, but the popularity of the authoress as well as the dearth of other publications will probably justify us with our readers. We have been sorry to detract any thing from the full effects which this novel ought to produce in heaping abhorrence on the heads of the blasphemous compounds of stupidity and profanation so well described in its pages; but we could not conceal the little sympathy we entertain with this lady on many relative subjects. What religious fanaticism or hypocritical villainy has to do with political reform, it has puzzled us to dicover. It is, however, one of Mrs. Trollope's merits to have connected them as far as it lay in her power.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

WHITE and printed muslin dresses, which have enjoyed such general favour during the summer, are not yet entirely laid aside: they still shew themselves on every warm day, though robes of thicker texture are beginning to be numerous *Feulard* and *pou-de-soie* of various patterns, *maire*, *mousseline de laine*, &c. are in the majority. With these dresses are worn large cashmere shawls, for the reign of mantelets is at an end, at least until they reappear, wadded and trimmed with fur. For walking dresses flounces are decidedly fashionable; but they are not adapted to evening or ball dresses, for which various other kinds of trimming are employed. The skirts continue exceedingly long and wide; and we are happy to observe that the ungraceful fashion, introduced some time since, of wearing the dresses longer in front than behind is quite exploded. Sleeves quite tight, without any kind of trimming or ornament, have now disappeared. The most elegant form of sleeve is that termed the *manche bateilere*. But the suppression of tight sleeves does not extend to short ones, especially those of ball dress, which are frequently quite tight to the arm, with no trimming, except very fully full and deep ruffles of blonde. In general, however, only the foundation of the sleeve is made tight, and is profusely trimmed with frills, *ruches*, or bows of ribbon.

Bonnets of crape, *organti tulle*, or ganze, are now banished. *Gross de Naples* is more fashionable than ever. The indispensable *ruche* is still worn round the edge, and not unfrequently at the top of the crown. On bonnets of *gross de Naples* and *pou-de-soie* we have remarked bows *en choux*, formed of figured ribbons. At the edge of the ribbon is sewed a narrow blonde, which gives a very light and pretty effect to the bow itself, and adds grace to the flowing ends which hang so low as nearly to reach the shoulder. It is quite certain that silk bonnets of every description will be worn much smaller than they have been during the past summer. Plush or velvet, either plain or figured, promise to be the most favourable materials for winter bonnets.

The Parisian milliners have just introduced a cap called the *Napolitaine*, which is at present in high favour. We will endeavour to describe its form. A square piece of lace, lined with pink silk, is trimmed all round with narrow lace set on full. From the two corners at the back part of the head are suspended long *barbes* of lace, which fall on the shoulders. This square, which forms the crown of the cap, is placed very backward on the head, and is fastened by large good-headed pins, which complete its similitude with the headdress worn by the Neapolitan females. The hanging *barbes* are a little deviation from the correctnes of the imitation, but they have a very graceful effect, and they serve to shade the bosom and the uncovered arms, authorized by the fashion of the day.

The following is among the most elegant morning costumes which have recently come under our observation. A *peignoir* of plain white muslin, edged all round with a trimming formed of plaited muslin. The two corners in front of the *peignoir* were rounded off, so as to display the under *jupon*, likewise of muslin, but trimmed with a flounce. The sleeves wide, the corsage *ehale*, with a very wide waist ribbon of pale lilac. Slippers of lilac *pou-de-soie*, embroidered with white silk. White lace mittens.

There is not much change in the style of dressing the hair. The back hair, whether arranged in plaits, twists, or curls, is confined so low at the back part of the head, that the flowers, bows of ribbon, &c. with which it is ornamented, almost decend on the neck. The front hair, whether arranged in *clatildes* or curls, is worn very much off the forehead, consequently the crowns of hats and bonnets are necessarily reduced to very small dimensions, in order to show the front hair.

The fashion introduced last year of trimming straw and Leghorn hats with velvet has been again partially revived. We have seen one or two Leghorn hats very elegantly trimmed with light green and lilac velvet, and on one side a bunch of climatus or dahlias.

A variety of elegant little ornaments are worn suspended round the neck: small crosses attached to narrow velvet ribbons, and chains fastened by padlocks, are much in vogue. Brooches too are indispensable for the completion of the *tailette*. The most fashionable are of engraved cornelian, which has quite superseded mosaics and cameos.

The Parisian bulletins of fashion mention a novel and curious head ornament recently worn by the Duchess of Orleans. It was brought from Smyrna, and presented to the Duchess by one of her brothers in-law. This ornament consisted of two semi-circles formed of Venetian sequins, placed on each side of the forehead, and descending on the cheeks in a manner similar to the Swiss plaits recently worn. These sequins diminished gradually in size, and were fastened under the plait at the back of the head. The two semi-circles were connected by a narrow gold fillet, forming a *bandeau* on the forehead. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the *piquant* effect of this head-dress. It harmonized admirably with a robe of white muslin trimmed with gold, which the Princess wore on the same evening.—*Court Journal*.

MISCELLANEA.

MESSRS. WILBERFORCE AND JAMES.—An extraordinary report has got into circulation, that it is the intention of these gentlemen to vacate their seats by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds. Whether, however, such be the intention of these gentlemen or not, we can assure our readers, that the Liberal scrutiny committee have no doubt that such a step would save their friends from some not very pleasant disclosures.—*Hull Journal*.

The Board of Admiralty will, on their ensuing annual visitation to Pembroke Yard, be present at the launch of the *Gorgon*, steam-frigate, on Thursday next. She is, without exception, one of the finest and most commodious vessels in her Majesty's service. The captain's apartments, fitted with cedar and mahogany, resemble more the appearance of a nobleman's drawing-room than of a ship's cabin. The middies' berth too is an incomparable place for their "frolic, fun, and freedom."—*Bristol Journal*.

Sir W. Paget, the brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, is at present in Liverpool, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of crime, and the number of unfortunate females who infest the town, previous to devising some plan for the amelioration of their state.—*Liverpool Albion*.

"The remains of the only surviving child of the late, Countess Walewski, formerly Lady Emily Montagu second daughter of the Countess of Sandwich, and sister of the present Earl, have arrived in town, on their way for interment. The unfortunate Countess Walewski died very suddenly in Paris shortly after her accouchement, under melancholy circumstances. Some carpeting being thrown from the upper story of an opposite dwelling, her ladysship imagined it was a person fallen out of the window, and her fright was so great that she expired shortly after, being previously in a delicate state of health. Her ladyship's infant daughter became the object of the most devoted affection and care of Lady Sandwich. This interesting little girl, who had attained her fifth year, expired a few days since in Paris, and her remains, as above stated, are on their way for interment in the family vault at Hinchinbrook. The Countess of Sandwich and Count Walewski have left Paris for the south of France. —*Post*.

The *Malta Gazette* gives us some particulars of the appearance of the cholera a Syracuse, with which we were not previously acquainted. The people at first would not believe in the existence of the disease, but attributed the mortality to poison, and the Intendant, the Commissary-Inspector, and the Commissary of Police, fell victims to this ignorant infatuation. Martial law was proclaimed, but the troops were not sufficiently numerous to restrain the agitators, who had proceeded to every excess. A poor peasant, accused of having spread poison in the fields, and ten other persons, among whom were the captain of the lazaretto and a priest, were shot in the market place. The same delusion prevailed at Catania, but no blood was shed. However, the magistrates have been deposed, the troops disbanded, and the ensigns of royalty defaced. On the 30th July the yellow flag—the standard of revolt—was displayed; but the rebels, not being supported by the neighbouring towns, were arrested by the higher classes, who re-established the magistrates in their authority, and restored their arms to the soldiery.

An important invention, by the application of steam power to the Jacquard loom in the weaving of figured silk goods, is now carrying into operation by a few of our silk-manufactures. This application of steam power is confidently expected to place this important manufacture in England on such a footing as even to rival France in this article. Until this recent discovery, it was impossible to work these looms by machinery; children, however, can now do this by the aid of the steam-engine. The loom, it is said, will not cost anything more than the usual Jacquard loom. The work, too, done in the new way, is much more even in its texture than that executed by hand-the loom does not, we are informed, require any weights to regulate the yarn-beam; a spring regulates is so correctly, that its diameter is a matter of no consequence. Should the weft break, too, the loom instantly stops. This may seem doubtful to some, but such is, nevertheless, the fact.—*True Sun*.

Yesterday a frightful accident occurred, which caused the death of Mrs. Rebecca Mendes, a Jewess. The deceased was employed frying some flounders, and the pan having caught fire, she became alarmed, and, fell in a fit, to which she was subject. In the fall she upset the pan, and the burning liquid being thrown all over her, in an instant she was an entire mass of flames. Some idea may be formed of the extent of her injuries from the fact that, on a fireman taking her by the right hand to assist her up, the skin, with the nails attached, pealed off from the wrist down, and had all the appearance of a glove. She, notwithstanding, exhibited symptoms of life, and, a cab being procured, she was conveyed to the London Hospital, but she had no been many minutes in the institution before death put an end to her sufferings.—*Courier*.

THE PINEAPPLE LEAF.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A most interesting address on the fibre of the pineapple leaf was delivered on Wednesday week, at the Adelaide gallery, by Mr. Zincke. This gentleman has devoted six years to indefatigable researches into the nature and properties of the pineapple leaf, and has discovered that it possesses a fibre which gives every promise of being a valuable article both of manufacture and commerce. Mr. Lister, the microscopists, has minutely examined this fibre, and has observed that it is a fasciculus or bundle of ultimate fibres united together by a membrane or a gummy matter. The diameter of an ultimate fibre of pine is found to vary from 1-3000th to 1-7000th of an inch, while the fibre of flax varies from 1-700th to 1-2500th. It has also been observed that the fibre of flax is interrupted by joints, while that of pine has the advantage of being a continuous cylinder. Silk is likewise perfectly cylindrical, and varies from 1-1500th to 1-1700th of an inch in diameter, and cotton fibre is a flattened and twisted cylinder, its diameter varying from about 1-700th to 1-1000th of an inch. It will be seen that the pine fibre far exceeds the other threads in fineness, and Mr. Zincke assured the audience that the operation of separating these fibre from the fasciculus, and destroying the unnecessary matter is simple in the extreme. An experiment was tried on the comparative strength of flax and pine; 7½ ounces were sufficient to break a thread of the former, while 8½ ounces were required to break a thread of the latter. One most valuable quality is possessed by the pine fibre, and that is its capability of receiving and retaining dye, while colouring matter invariably peels off flax. The cost of rearing this plant in the West Indies (no idea is entertained of making it an English article) is so very small, that the fibre could be delivered in England at the expense of 4d. per pound, of course exclusive of duty, while from two to three acres of land are sufficient to yield a ton of the fibre. Several letters from manufacturers were read, expressing their admiration of the article; a spinner bore witness that anything in the way of spinning could be done with it, and a hat-manufacturer wrote that it would probably supersede the use of silk in the making of hats. Mr. Zincke called the attention of the audience to the advantage which East Indian are gaining over West Indian sugars, and remarked that the negroes, when out of their apprentice ship, would probably have a great aversion to the cultivation of the cane, as reminding them of their slavery. He supposed that they would possess little farms, on which the pineapple might be raised with advantage, as the plant requires merely that sort of desultory labour which fully accords with the taste of the blacks, and especially as the plucking of the leaves to procure the fibre in nowise injures the growth of the fruit. We cannot conclude this article without speaking in the highest terms of the general urbanity of Mr Zincke, and the readiness with which he answered the somewhat searching questions which were put to him, as well as at the good sense and good feeling which pervaded the whole meeting.

The Adelaide gallery has long afforded facilities to those who, though unable to pursue practical science through all its mazes, are amused and instructed by contemplating its results, and the assembling on Wednesday of a number of intelligent persons to examine into an article of manufacture, and to discuss freely on its probable utility, sufficiently proved the high value of the establishment.—*Manchester Courier*.

Last evening considerable excitement was occasioned at the west end of the town by the appearance of a balloon of considerable magnitude at an altitude of about 1500 feet, proceeding with great speed from south-west to north-east. When over St. James's Park it was suddenly seen to collapse, and to descend with frightful velocity. The car being distinctly visible, with a flag flying at each end, great fears were entertained that it contained some intrepid aeronaut, whose life was in jeopardy; thousands of persons ran from all directions towards Trafalgar-square, where it was supposed the fall took place. The strong current of air which prevailed, however, blew the machine in the direction of Covent-garden, whither the multitude followed, but, passing over this, and catching the chimneys of the houses, it crossed Great Russell and Bow-streets, and finally descended in the burial ground in Drury-lane. The gates were immediately sealed by hundrds, when it was found that the car was untenanted. The balloon, had apparently burst, and we subsequently ascertained that it was sent up yesterday afternoon, but without an aeronant, from the Victoria gardens, Vauxhall,—*Times*.

We yesterday briefly noticed a trifling accident on the London and Birmingham Railroad. The following are the particulars from a morning paper:—"Sunday night, considerable alarm prevailed among the vast crowds of persons assembled along the line of the Railroad, from Euston-grove to the Tunnel at Primrose-hill, in consequence of the delay of the trains, which had gone off to Boxmoor, Watford, and Harrow, in the course of the day. At ten o'clock not one had reached London, while the time of arrival of the first is generally about a quarter past eight o'clock—Reports began to be spread of an alarming tendency, that the steam-boiler had exploded, that the trains had been upset, and that several lives were lost; and several persons who had relatives who had gone to Boxmoor, etc., arrived, expressing the greatest anxiety. About a quarter past ten o'clock the first train, consisting of thirty-eight carriages, all completely filled, arrived at the head station in Euston-grove. We then heard that the cause of the delay was owing to the steam conveyance having got off the road at the Harrow station. As it weighed about five tons, information was sent to town, when the apparatus necessary to place it on the rail again was sent off by the engine above mentioned. By about a quarter to eleven two other trains arrived, the whole bringing about 1,000 persons. Some of the passengers coming by them uttered loud expressions of disapprobation, on reaching their destination, and they complained of having been detained at Harrow, where many were kept in the Company's yard from seven o'clock till near ten. Such a delay, however, was unavoidable under the circumstances. We are happy to say that no personal injury was sustained by any one."—*Courier*.

On Monday, a new train of first-class carriages stated from the station in Liverpool for Manchester. They are of a novel construction, and exceedingly handsome. They consist of the royal mail carriage, and six others, called the *Stanley Melborne*, the *Duchess of Kent*, the *Zephyra*, the *Sylph*, and the *Ariel*. The mail carriage is painted in scarlet, and has the doors decorated with the arms of the four orders of knighthood. The other carriages are painted of a deep chrome yellow, and are each of them decorated with the arms of Liverpool and Manchester on a shield. We noticed several improvements in these carriages. Among the contrivances which tend to argument the comfort of the passengers, we would particularly mention the additional elbows at the sides and the lining of the lights and doors.—*Liverpool Standard*.

A Preston paper winds up an inquest paragraph with the following sentence: "The jury then found a verdict that the deceased had died by the visitation of God, *in consequence of fits!*"—*Sun*.

DIARY OF AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS.—Four duels at or near the Bayoa-road—a deer hunt at Carrolton—an expedition to Ramblerville—roulette and pharo at the lake—mint julepa and milk punch at the Rialto—ice cream and music at the pavilion—sermons in the churches. There are the principal means of passing pleasantly a Sabbath in New Orleans at this season. It affords a dish for almost every taste, though the appetite which can relish portions of it must be rather depraved.

HOW TO FINISH A YOUNG LADY.—A little publication called "The Ass," but which only represents that ill-used quadruped in name, contains the following brief satire upon modern *accomplishizing*:—

"Take a daughter of a cheesemonger, tallow-chandler, or any other tradesman, who has some money but not much information, and if she be an only child so much the better for your purpose. Stuff her with plum-cake and praise till she be nine years of age, then teach her the horn book, and let her practice for three or four years at such reading as may be selected for her by Mary the maid of all work—the said Mary taking especial care that miss is her confidante in all the little matters of flirtation and sweethearting line. When she enters her thirteenth year send her to Miss Diddlefidgets 'Establishment' to be finished—'heddication and manners.' As to the first, she must read little and spell some, but avoid every thing like grammar as a vulgarity and a plague. Put her up to '*wooly woo, parlewoo playtait*,' and she is *Frenched*. Strum her up six octaves and a half of the *pianar*, and down again, and make her look charming at the harp, and she is *musicked*. Inform her that Tamerlane succeeded Charles the Twelfth as Emperor of China, and that Julius Cæsar defeated Oliver Cromwell upon the banks of the Macquarrie River in Nova Zembla, and she is completely *historified*. Tell her that Chimborozo is a great salt lake in Siberia, and that the Po is a burning mountain in Arabia Felix; let her give a whirl or two to the globe, and point out the longitude of the Arctic Pole and the latitude of the equator, and she is *geographical*. Make her waltz for three hours in the week with a French valet out of place, and she is *attudinized*. The other accomplishments may be obtained for money, without any exertion upon her part."—(Courier.)

The Baron de Saint Clair, who is in the prison of St. Pelagie under an accusation of a plot against the Government, by supporting the claim of the Baron de Nundorff to the crown of France, under the pretence of his being Louis XVII., was condemned the day before yesterday to eight months' imprisonment for wearing the Order of the Legion of Honour without being entitled to it.—*Gaz. Mes. Sept.* 23.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE